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Roosevelt Frees Browder; Vichy Rejects U. S. Offer; Patriotic Parade in Boston

The World's Day—May 16, 1942

Washington: President Frees Browder

President Roosevelt commuted the sentence of Earl Browder, Communist Party leader, who has served approximately 14 months of a four-year sentence for passport fraud. "The sentence imposed upon him," said a White House statement, "was longer than the usual sentence imposed for offenses involving the fraudulent obtaining and use of passports."

The Army, revising its system of inducting men into military service, provided for an automatic 14-day delay between acceptance of selective service recruits and the start of actual training. [Page 3.]

Leon Henderson, acting under orders from President Roosevelt, directed gasoline rationing boards to make the names of holders and types of ration cards held a matter of public record in a move to aid in identifying "chiselers."

The House Ways and Means Committee decided tentatively to require joint income tax returns from "husbands and wives living together." [Financial Page.]

The nation's first woman-officers' military training school will be located at Fort Des Moines, six miles south of Des Moines, Iowa, Secretary of War Stimson stated as he announced the appointment of Mrs. William P. Hobby as Director of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps following President Roosevelt's signing of the WAAC bill.

Europe: Laval Rejects U. S. Conditions

Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, announced today that Vichy had informed Washington officially that it could not accept the United States' conditions regarding the status of Martinique.

Prime Minister Churchill said the point from which it will become a downhill fight to an allied victory has now come into sight. [Page 8.]

The Drottningholm, Swedish passenger vessel exchanging American and Axis diplomatic officials and citizens, docked at Lisbon with 923 Germans, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarians, from New York. [Page 17.]

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said editorially that indications were that America is "assuming the leadership of the United Nations."

Red Cross will set up camps to care for about 2,000 French children in the occupied zone this summer, Edward G. Sparrow, director of the American work in France, told Chief of State Marshal Pétain.

New England: 'I Am an American' Parade

30,000 to march in three-mile "I Am an American" parade in Boston tomorrow. [Page 5.]

War industries to attract more than 30,000 New Englanders into vocational training courses this summer. [Page 2.]

Transformation of English business during war period is described by Victor Coen, British barrister, at Twentieth Century Association. [Page 4.]

Americas: War Entry Demanded by Mexicans

Demands that Mexico declare war on the Axis arose in political and labor quarters over the first torpedoing of a Mexican ship in this war with 14 fatalities, as officials awaited a reply from Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo to the Government's demand for "complete satisfaction."

The War: RAF and Nazis Trade Ship Attacks

In the air: RAF Hudson bombers were reported by London to have set fire to three German supply ships and hit several others in attacks on two German convoys off the Frisian Islands in the North Sea during the night. Berlin claimed that 14 British planes were shot down in the past 24 hours in sea and air engagements off the western coast of Europe. Five Axis planes were reported by London as shot down over Malta, while German attacks on Alexandria, Egypt, were reported by Berlin.

At sea: Italy claimed that Italian torpedo boats escorting a convoy had sunk a British submarine in the Central Mediterranean.

Russia: Berlin claimed capture of the town of Kerch, while Russian troops were reported to have broken through German defense lines protecting the vital industrial city of Kharkov.

China: Chinese admitted Japanese capture of the town of Tenghueh, an important trading town in Yunnan province.

Burma: British armies which had previously been reported retreating from Burma into India, were said to be still resisting Japanese forces in the Chindwin River Valley north of Shwegyin.

Australia: Allied bombers, catching Japanese off their guard, were reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters to have heavily bombed the enemy air bases at Lae, New Guinea, leaving large fires.

French Fleet: The population of Casablanca, French Morocco, was notified by authorities that the 35,000-ton French battleship Jean Bart, which has been in port here since the French-Axis armistice in 1940 for reconstruction of fire towers and other repairs, soon would take her first tests within that port.

National: Travel to Alaska Cut Drastically

Travel of private citizens to Alaska, particularly of dependent women and children, has been virtually forbidden by Army and Navy authorities because of the lack of transportation facilities and the "hazard involved."

The cruiser, the Mobile, was launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock plant, Newport News, Va.

The U.S.S. Core, an auxiliary aircraft carrier, designed originally as a Maritime Commission cargo ship and re-designed for use by the Navy, was launched at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Tacoma, Wash.

November elections will be held throughout the Hawaiian Islands as usual unless the military situation requires otherwise, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor, said.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New York Paper Using Horse-and-Wagon Delivery

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The Daily News put 70 horses and wagons into service today delivering papers.

Newsstands in sections of four boroughs — Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens—received their papers the "Dobbin way." All motor deliveries were continued on Staten Island.

The paper said it was co-operating with the Office of Defense Transportation to save tires and gasoline in support of the war.

An ODT order restricting deliveries to one edition daily is scheduled to go into effect June 1.

Nazi Commandment: 'Honor Thy Führer'

By the Associated Press

London, May 16

Norwegian teachers who escaped to England said today they had been ordered in German-occupied Norway to teach pupils a Nazi version of the Fifth Commandment—"Honor thy father, thy mother, above all thy Führer."

Hope Extended For More Gas After July 1

Extension of rationing system to all parts of country may ease situation in East.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Definite prospects that New Englanders will see a vastly improved gasoline situation after July 1, when the present six-weeks' experimental rationing period is over, were brought back from New York today by Fred Moore, President of the Massachusetts Gasoline Dealers Association, following conferences with officials of the Office of Price Administration.

The representative of Massachusetts 7,500 gasoline station agents did not wish to appear too optimistic, but he showed unmistakable signs of elation over the possibilities that some national system of gasoline rationing would be instituted on July 1 to spread gasoline shortages throughout the country and thus relieve pressure on Eastern Seaboard States.

He intimated that transportation facilities would be diverted from Midwestern States to enable New Englanders to share available gasoline with motorists living closer to gasoline production centers and pipeline conveyors.

National Rationing Seen

If this national rationing system is adopted, the gasoline authority stated, it should result in a 20 per cent reduction in gasoline use throughout the nation instead of a 50 per cent cut in gasoline available to New Englanders and motorists in other Atlantic Seaboard States. This would increase the basic unit value of present rationing cards from three gallons to seven or eight gallons.

Welcome to New England automobile owners was Mr. Moore's assertion that forces were at work in Washington to give them an even break on gasoline with their fellow motorists in remote states. And welcome to dealers was his report that emphasis is being placed upon their rights to stay in business by increasing gasoline prices.

Asked how he felt more gasoline could be transported into New England from production centers, Mr. Moore declared that there were some rail and highway facilities lying around that might not be up to date but still could be made to serve the purpose of gasoline transportation. At the same time, some of the rail tank cars and trucks carrying gasoline to Middlewestern and Western States, he insisted, could be diverted to Atlantic Seaboard routes.

Stations to Close

In the last six months, Mr. Moore estimated that 450 gasoline distributors had closed shop under the stress and uncertainty of war conditions. A trip through Greater Boston today disclosed dozens of such stations, some of them

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Nazis Claim City of Kerch Captured; Russians Pressing Nearer to Kharkov; U. S. Builds Submarines at Inland Port

Town, 1,000 miles from coast, aids in building up undersea striking power of nation.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 16—While German submarine yards at Rostock, Hamburg, and elsewhere are crumbling before Royal Air Force bombing raids, this tiny Wisconsin lake port, safe behind more than a thousand miles of land on every side is a growing source of underwater strength to the United States Navy.

With one long-range submarine already launched and with nine others in varying stages of construction, the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company is symbolic of the manner in which all parts of the country are being pressed into service against the Axis.

Launched on April 30 and due for service this fall, the submarine Peto was built in approximately two years, although its sister ships are expected to be built in 21 months or less. The Peto, similar to fleet submarines now being built at three other American shipyards, is the first combatant underwater craft ever to be constructed at an inland port. In recognition of this novel and extremely important achievement, the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company has been awarded the Navy "E" of excellence.

The Route to the Sea

In addition to the problems of construction, which have been pretty well solved through more than two years of hard work and experimentation, the shipbuilding yard will soon face the problem of delivering the submarines to open water. This will be done, according to present plans, by sending the craft under its own power to Chicago. From there it will proceed down the Chicago River, the Illinois Waterway and the Mississippi River to the Gulf on a floating drydock or pontoon. It is too long for the 265-foot St. Lawrence locks.

The submarine builders at Manitowoc have either improvised or borrowed a number of measures designed to speed construction. The most important of these, originating here, is the construction of the ship

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Associated Press

Last Picture From Corregidor

Dean Schedler, Associated Press correspondent now in Australia, sent this picture from Corregidor in what is said to have been the last mail to leave the besieged Manila Bay fortress before it fell to the Japanese. Picture is described as "typical outdoor mess used by American forces." Left to right: Capt. W. F. Prickett, Waco, Texas; Capt. T. E. Pules, Lincoln, Neb.; Col. S. L. Howard, Washington; Maj. Max Clark, Galveston, Texas; Lieut. Col. J. P. Adams, New Bloomfield, Pa.; Capt. J. Clark, Seattle, Wash.

German U-boat sinks American freighter at mouth of Mississippi River.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

German armies pushing across the Kerch Peninsula toward the rich Caucasus region, claimed they had captured the city of Kerch, while to the north Russian forces were reported to have penetrated further defense lines in their effort to regain the vital industrial center at Kharkov.

At the same time, the Nazis continued their "close-up" submarine warfare against American shores, sinking a freighter at the mouth of the Mississippi River, in the very shadow of New Orleans.

The action on the Russian Front was characteristic of the effort of both Soviets and Germans to gain offensive advantage as the spring drives took more definite form in their second week. Both armies appeared to have attained important successes.

Of the two, the Russian investure of the Russian "Pittsburgh" resulting, Moscow said, in heavy Nazi losses in men and matériel, carried with it perhaps the strongest tactical importance. For while the Nazi operation which brings them up to the west bank of the Kerch Strait—barely 2½ miles across from the oil-rich Caucasus—it is questionable whether the Nazis could manage a crossing without first gaining military control of their left flank in the Donets Basin. That the Germans planned such an attempt in the Donets and that the Russians anticipated it and attacked first, was indicated by Moscow reports.

These reports stated that Soviet troops, driving on Kharkov, had captured a large number of prisoners, destroyed 255 guns, wrecked more than 250 tanks and shot down 40 Nazi planes.

Unofficial reports said that the Soviet armies, enlarging their offensive front to a span of some 70 miles, had battled their way into the northeast suburbs of Kharkov and were fighting the Germans in the streets.

The U-boat action in the Gulf of Mexico took place without warning while the American freighter was motionless, awaiting arrival of a pilot to enter the estuary. Three torpedoes set the vessel afire, engulfing the escaping crew of whom 27 were killed.

In another sea battle British Hudson bombers were reported by London to have set fire to three German supply ships and hit several others in attacks on two German convoys off the Frisian Islands in the North Sea during the night. Berlin countered by claiming that 14 British planes had been shot down in the past 24 hours in sea and air engagements off the western coast of Europe.

In the Far East war zone it was reported that despite earlier reports that British forces were retreating into India, these forces had now taken a stand in the Chindwin River valley north of Shwegyin and had made contact with Japanese forces in an apparent attempt to slow up the latter's push towards India.

In China Chungking information admitted Japanese capture of Tenghyueh, an important Yunnan province trading post, but were still 55 miles from Paoshan, which is 125 miles from the Burma frontier.

Russian Front

A special German High Command communiqué claimed that Nazi troops had occupied the City of Kerch, on the Kerch Peninsula. To the north an equally important military victory by the Russians appeared at hand as Soviet troops pounded at the gates of the industrial Pittsburgh of Russia, Kharkov.

Although the reported fall of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

U. S.-Japan in Naval Building Race; Prestige of Battleship Faces Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Hedged about by inevitable secrecy as to details a battleship-vs-cruiser debate is going on among world naval experts which has recently had some expression in Congress. The question asked is whether the battleship is any longer the queen of the seas. The answer most frequently given here, to which, it is believed American naval construction is being adapted, is that the battleship is still vital but that its former primacy has changed.

In the new form of amphibious warfare waged in the Pacific it is noticeable that down to date it is the aircraft carriers primarily which have borne the brunt of the conflict. On the other hand, naval authorities seem generally to agree that the battleship is still the backbone of the fleet. The difference in its status is that it is seen now to require greater protection than heretofore, protection supplied by necessary auxiliaries. Emphasis now is more and more being put on the well-balanced fleet, with all the necessary categories, from sub chasers and submarines, to carriers and destroyers.

The Navy Department is in process of constant adaptation and reorganization to meet the revolutionary new lessons which have been developing day by day since the Pacific war started. Increasing importance is inevitably attached to the aircraft carrier. Broader than this is the development of the new type of amphibious warfare, in which land planes and forces co-operate with sea forces. As airplanes are improved, more and more of them will be land-based in sea engagements, it is believed, so that the war of the future may be largely amphibious. Where there are plenty of islands, as in the Coral Sea area, the land based airplanes already may play a vital part.

A forthcoming shake-up in the organization of the Navy Department command is expected to be announced shortly which will give some emphasis to the increasing importance of the air arm. Thus Rear Admiral John H. Towers, present chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics is understood to be headed to become Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, under Admiral Ernest J. King, the dominant figure in the Navy command. Admiral King has two jobs: he supervises naval operations, as his title indicates, and in addition, he is United States fleet Commander-in-Chief. Thus the dual problems of strategy and organization head up into one man.

Admiral King, however, has two subordinates, who now take over the respective fields: Vice Admiral Frederick J. Horne, in charge of materiel, administration and shore establisments, and Vice Admiral Russell Willson, in charge of fleet operations.

Bringing forward Rear Admiral Towers will give new emphasis to the aeronautical aspect of the altered naval warfare. In addition, a group of additional chiefs of naval operations is expected to be named shortly in a new shakeup to take up respective fields of naval warfare and supply. The five additional assistants will include, it is understood the branches of materiel, services, personnel, marine corps, and the coast guard.

Nippon Pilots Drop Prisoners' Letters

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, May 16

Japanese planes, flying high over Port Moresby, New Guinea, dropped a packet of 400 letters from Australian prisoners in enemy-held territory, the Melbourne Radio reported in a broadcast heard last night by CBS.

The letters were dropped April 28, the broadcast said, and since have been forwarded to their addresses by Australian Army authorities.

French Strength

By the Associated Press

With the Martinique Government's immobilization of three French warships in French Colonial Caribbean harbors, Vichy's probable naval strength now includes four battleships, 11 cruisers, two aircraft carriers, 50 destroyers and 60 submarines.

Former size of the French fleet was indicated in Free French representative Dr. Boris Eliacheff's recent report that the Free French Navy had taken over 100 Army transports, a number of tankers and 40 warships—15 of which were in the South Pacific.

In addition to Dr. Eliacheff's announcement was the Russian Tass News Agency's recent report that a total of 40 warships which were being built at the time of the armistice had been turned over to the Germans by the French. Although the French denied this, it was suspected that the Germans would regard incompleted ships as spoils of war, usable at will.

The future status of some 140,000 tons of French merchant ships and tankers apparently still is being negotiated in the American Government's efforts to keep French possessions from becoming a menace to the United Nations.

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Spare outlines of the greatest battleship building race in history, that between the navies of the United States and Japan, are sketched by the new 1941 edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships," the authoritative naval annual just issued.

To previously known details of the Japanese capital ship program, a huge effort in relation to Japan's resources, the new edition adds the names of the last three of a group of five fighting monsters of "more than 40,000 tons."

[A report that the Japanese Navy launched two 45,000-ton battleships and four of 35,000 tons last year and will launch three more battleships of unspecified size this year was published yesterday by DNB.]

Two of the five, the Nissin and Takamatu, are completed or near completion, the annual indicates, while the other three, now identified as the Kii, Owari, and Tosa, probably are not far from ready, the last having been laid down 2½ years ago.

Against these the new Jane's annual describes progress on 17 United States battleships and six battlecruisers.

All Records Surpassed

"Never before has such a quantity of capital ship construction been under construction at the same time for any country," says the foreword. "A similar remark applies to aircraft carriers and cruisers for the United States Navy, numbering 11 and 40, while the number of destroyers building challenges comparison with the program of 1918 (when America was carrying out the largest destroyer program in history).

"All six of the 35,000-ton Washington class have been launched. Two of them are in service and one, if not two, may be ready be-

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Size of German U-boats? Page 7.

New Allied moves designed to split up Japan's forces: Page 7.

Prices and Your Purse: Rationing Has Only Begun

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 16

Standing in line for ration cards has only begun.

Leon Henderson told a Congressional committee this week he expects to ration at least 15 more essential consumer items by Oct. 1.

What will they be? Mr. Henderson won't tell. He doesn't want people to run down to the store to stock up and deplete supplies further. Even Congressmen couldn't find out.

Present List

Ration list at present includes: New tires, retreads, tubes, automobiles, bicycles and sugar. And on the East Coast, gasoline.

100 Items

Beginning Monday, May 18, watch for the maximum list on 100 items at your favorite grocery or department store. The OPA price ceiling rules require the storekeeper to display it "plainly visible to the purchasing public."

Patience, Please

As for the consumer—the OPA asks her to be "patient and tolerant" while storekeepers are getting their price ceilings in order.

"When disagreements arise," says Mr. Henderson, "the shopper and the seller should get together and see if they cannot reach a common understanding. Only after that has been done and the shopper has facts to warrant a conclusion that price regulations are being violated should the matter be reported to enforcement authorities."

Prices Up 18.9 P. C.

Retail food prices for April, 1942 were 18.9 per cent higher than in April, 1941. Principal increases were in fruits and vegetables, beverages, sugar, pork, fish, eggs, fats and oils. Some of these items will drop slightly under the new ceilings but most of them are in the 40 per cent of foods not affected.

Bananas

The price ceiling should puncture inflationary peanut butter and bananas, both up sharply in recent weeks. Both are covered by the new regulations. Peanut butter rose 11.5 per cent in a month.

'Victory Specials'

In a few weeks you will be buying "Victory Food Specials," to be featured in grocery store advertising at the request of the Department of Agriculture.

First campaigns will push the sale of lettuce and onions—crops that will be available in seasonal abundance.

Other likely "Victory Food Specials" this summer are early potatoes, early peaches, Pacific Coast cherries, California plums, broiling and frying chickens.

No Shadow Panels

In cutting the pattern for women's slips and petticoats for the duration, the WPB this week froze everything but the length. That, they figure, will be fixed by the recently-frozen dress length.

Missed chiefly by the ladies will be the shadow or double paneled slips they have become used to as a protection against transparency. Left untouched were other women's underclothes which the WPB concluded "little extra cloth is used" anyway.

Ickes to Burn Coal

Consumers in the Capital:

To beat the fuel oil shortage, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes is having his oil burner

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

U-Boat Strikes in Gulf

By a Staff Artist

Sea War Comes to New Orleans

Extending its operation to within a mile and a half of the Mississippi River, a Nazi submarine sank an American cargo vessel without warning, killing 27 of the crew.

30,000 New Englanders in Training for Jobs in Vital War Industries

Biggest Boom In Vocational Courses Seen

More than 30,000 men and women of New England are taking courses to prepare them for war industry. This is the biggest vocational boom the region has ever experienced, and when the public school year soon ends, the boom will further expand.

When the youngsters quit the trade schools, many of their machines will be put on a 24-hour basis training more workers to step into war jobs.

When the thousands now taking their brief training are equipped, other thousands will step into the schools, and still others will follow.

The extent of vocational training for war work was summarized here today by experts of the United States Employment Service on the staff of John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board. The United States Employment Service offices are the entry points for many of these courses.

Most of the preparation is being done to equip newcomers to industry—farm laborers, clam diggers, domestic servants and others inexperienced at factory work—to run expensive machines.

Jobs Are Simplified

Jobs have been simplified or "diluted" to single operations. Instead of having to know all about a machine, the wartime operator is trained to run his turret lathe, milling machine or welding torch—and away he goes!

He is then one of the vital semi-skilled, production workers so essential to the turning out of war materials.

There are probably 15,000 taking these "pre-employment courses" today. The course ordinarily runs 200 to 350 hours—four to six weeks of eight hours a day. It is a full-time proposition. It is free.

All the vocational training in the schools is furnished by State or Federal vocational sources, and all public defense training courses are free. Much more besides is done by industry within the plants.

Via the public courses a great many women will break into factory jobs.

Another 8,000 or 10,000 workers of New England are taking the "trade advancement" courses.

These include many who will be stepped up, or "up-graded," in their own plants. For instance the machine operator will be moved up to be something of a machinist.

Thousands over the country who are already employed in United States plants are thus being promoted in their own organizations. Their employers are selecting them for better jobs. This is the principal way that employers are going to get the better workmen they need.

Some plants also which are in nonessential business but have obtained war contracts are thus preparing their people for the coming war jobs. Still other workers, who are in civilian industry and expect to transfer to a war job, have also gone in for this training.

NYA and WPA Factors

These short-term pre-employment or "refresher" courses can be swung along with a man's regular work. They take only four hours a day, for three to six days a week. They must run not less than 15 or more than 30 hours a week.

They are also being used to train married women who have been out of the labor market to come back into industry.

Industries in which this short-term training is flourishing include jewelry, rubber and textiles.

Some factories select the people they want trained for future jobs and pay them 50 cents or more an hour. If the course is 400 hours, the cost is $200.

By equipping workers for the new jobs in war work, the vocational schools are contributing an important part of the program of converting plants from nonessential industry to war production.

An additional 4,000 or 5,000 workers in New England are being trained by the National Youth Administration. These are youths between 17 and 24 years, inclusive. They get practically the same as the pre-employment courses. After July 1 probably all the NYA courses will be for war work.

Then there is the war turn that the Work Projects Administration is taking. Recently the WPA has been enabled to rent an available machine shop or a vacant building and put in the machines it can get hold of. Then with the teaching aid given by the State Department of Education the WPA sets up a school to put its people into war industry. If there is room for others, the Employment Service supplies the remainder.

The new National WPA plan has been put in charge of a Boston man, John McDonough, former Regional Director of the WPA. Four or five of these schools have been set up in Massachusetts. Another for welders is operating in Rhode Island, and these schools are springing up elsewhere over the country.

Associated Press; By a Staff Photographer

Navy "E" Flies at Fore River

The Navy "E" pennant, symbol of excellence in production, flies today over the great Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass. At impressive ceremonies Friday afternoon, some 20,000 begrimed ship workers gathered in the shadow of a great ship under construction and heard Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy (inset), commend them for their achievement in providing "ships and more ships" for Uncle Sam's Navy. Outstanding in the accomplishment of the Yard was the completion of one of the Navy's modern battleships 14 months ahead of normal schedule.

Small Firms Must Survive, Martin Says

CONCORD, N. H., May 16 (AP)—Declaring that small business enterprise "has been the glory of America," Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts said today it must be utilized "to the greatest possible extent both in the war effort and in necessary civilian production."

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee and G. O. P. House Leader told the Women's Republican Club of New Hampshire in a prepared address that "the structure of small business must be intact after the war ends, for it is the basic foundation of our entire free enterprise economy."

"If it is destroyed," Representative Martin continued, "there would have to be a complete readjustment of our economy, individual and national, private and governmental, along the lines of governmentally controlled and perhaps operated corporations, a few of them—perhaps 50 or 75—handling all the production of the nation."

Such a happening would mean the end of community industries, locally operated, and would sound the final knell for many prosperous American communities, the Representative asserted.

He added that the American way of government under a two-party system must be preserved.

"Those who try in this hour of our peril to destroy the two-party system and our constitutional mode of government—and there are those who are trying to do that very thing—are doing their nation a great disservice," he said. "All the freedoms, liberties and privileges of the people are dependent upon healthy and constructive opposition."

Massachusetts Congregational Meeting May 18-20

More than 600 Congregational churches will be represented in the 143d annual meeting of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society, to be held May 18 to 20 in the Second Congregational Church, West Newton.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Shepherd, of Jamaica Plain, for many years a missionary in China and since 1934 Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's adviser in the "New Life" movement, will speak on Wednesday afternoon on "Is the White Man Finished in Asia?"

Prof. Rufus Jones, of Haverford College, one of America's leading Quakers, will lecture on Tuesday morning. The Rev. Dr. Ralph M. Timberlake, President of the Conference, will direct the meetings, and the Rev. John Gratton, of Pittsfield, will preside as moderator.

Other speakers will include Rev. Dr. Douglas Horton of New York, secretary of the General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches; the Rev. Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk of the Federal Council of Churches, speaking on "The Church in a World at War"; President Mildred McAfee of Wellesley College; the Rev. Dr. Hugh Vernon White, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, discussing "The Terms of Peace and Afterwards."

"Where Does the Church Fit in Our Effort to Win the War?" will be discussed in a laymen's panel, to be led by Clarence C. Beasley of the Boston Y. M. C. A. staff.

By a Staff Photographer

Gasoline Streams Run Dry

Typical of the temporary and permanent closing of gasoline stations in the States along the Eastern Seaboard are these scenes in Roslindale, Mass., where one station, shown in upper picture, ran out of supplies yesterday and had to post a sign, while the other, shown in the lower picture, boarded up windows and pumps for the "duration."

Hope Extended to Autoists Of More Gas After July 1

Continued from Page 1

boarded up, others that looked open but gave no response to motorists who pulled in for gasoline. Still others showed signs of temporary closings, window displays stating that no more gasoline would be available until some later date. The present system of rationing, according to Mr. Moore, threatened one third of the State's 7,500 gasoline stations with shutdowns.

Most of the closings "for the duration" appeared in remote suburbs where the open road was a lonely place today. Once jammed highways reaching out from the large cities, including Boston, held only a trickle of travelers, and these were mostly business bent. Intown, where distributors had built up more or less of a permanent list of patrons, conditions were less severe. As one of them stated: "I can keep going under the present system if I handle my customers tactfully and don't give even the X card holders more than three gallons at a time."

The hardest hit distributors were those found under the burden of mortgage payments or heavy leases in addition to making payments on expensive equipment for servicing automobiles. These proprietors didn't know "how on earth I can get by." Any further reductions in their quotas they declared would be disastrous, not only putting them out of business but forcing them into bankruptcy.

Publicity Campaign Hinted

Meanwhile from Washington Mr. Moore brought reports of a "pitiless" publicity campaign to curb gasoline "hogs." President Roosevelt is said to favor making available the names of "X" card holders to the newspapers for publication.

Gasoline officials in New England, however, were reluctant to take seriously any statements out of Washington coming under the heading of "threats" on the grounds that statements "made today are as quickly reversed tomorrow." Fewer words and more action, they felt, were the need in gasoline rationing. And they felt that the actions would be in line with a sane policy that would win, rather than repel the nation's 40,000,000 motorists.

Motorists who confessed to having made "honest mistakes," and others supposedly "conscience-stricken" for misquoting their needs, continued to return "X" and "B-3" rationing cards today by the hundreds. At the same time reapplications for new cards along the entire Atlantic seaboard including the Boston district have jumped the "A" totals an estimated 20 per cent.

Men Honored For Salvage Of Filipino Gold

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—New England is well represented among the officers and men of the submarine which the Navy said added "another brilliant saga to the feats of the Navy's undersea vessels in the Pacific war zone" by bringing out a vast amount of gold and securities from the Philippines and who have been commended and given War Department decorations. They are:

Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross:

Lieut. Commander Frank W. Fenno, Jr., commanding officer, Westminster, Mass.

Enlisted men awarded the silver star:

Dominick Corbisiere, Ship's Cook, second class. Father: Joseph Corbisiere, New Haven, Conn.

Raymond Conrad Joseph Cote, Fire Controlman, first class. Father: Peter J. Cote, Bristol, Conn.

Alvin Leroy Gonyer, Signalman, third class. Born Howland, Maine. Wife: Mary Elizabeth Gonyer, Compton, Calif.

Theodore Lester Goodhue, Torpedoman, second class. Father: Alfred Goodhue, Springfield, Mass.

Jacob Hagopan, Machinist's Mate, first class. Wife: Helen Hegger Hagopan, Watertown, Mass.

William Harold Fritsch, Electrician's Mate, second class. Wife: Hilena Fritsch, New Haven, Conn.

Lonnie David Jackson, Mess Attendant, first class. Born Banks County, Georgia. Wife: Annie Elizabeth Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

John William Marsters, Chief Machinist's Mate. Sister: Mrs. Lucy Barker, Bristol, N. H.

Felix Perkowsky, Chief Torpedoman. Wife: Mary Elizabeth Perkowsky, Yantic, Conn.

Harry Lee Roberts, Ship's Cook, first class. Born Savannah, Georgia. Wife: Elsie Varrell Roberts, Kittery, Maine.

Clifford Harrison Saunders, Jr., Torpedoman, first class. Father: Clifford Harrison Saunders, Sr., South Norwalk, Conn.

John Francis Shields, Gunner's Mate, first class. Mother: Mrs. Margaret Shields, Everett, Mass.

Chester Bernard Zeeman, Machinist's Mate, second class. Born, Boston. Wife: Rose Margaret Zeeman, San Diego, Calif.

For All to See

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16 (AP)—The Journal-Bulletin has telegraphed Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration, urging that every automobile owner be required to display conspicuously on his windshield the letter of the gasoline rationing card he carried: A, B-1, B-2, B-3 or X.

Dr. Wriston Criticizes Chicago Short BA Plan

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16 (AP)—Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, said today that the University of Chicago's two-year Bachelor of Arts plan of education was directly opposed to the American ideal of liberalism.

Speaking at a convocation to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Pembroke College, Dr. Wriston described the plan as "bold in appearance and weak in substance," and added that it was "reminiscent of adverments for learning to play the zither in six 'easy' lessons."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR TONIGHT — WARMER — RAIN — COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer today, with moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Light showers beginning late today. Little change in temperature. Showers tonight, becoming cooler in west portion.

Connecticut: Light showers late today. Little change in temperature. Showers, becoming cooler tonight.

Maine: Continued cool today and tonight. Intermittent light rain tonight.

New Hampshire: Little change in temperature today. Scattered light showers in north portion. Continued cool with intermittent light rain today.

Vermont: Showers today and tonight. Cooler tonight.

Rhode Island: Light showers beginning late tonight. Little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:04 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 1:12 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 1:44 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Monday, 1:51 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday at 8:29 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:30 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Final two days of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus at the Boston Garden. Evening performance tonight and tomorrow at 8:15 p. m., with a 2:15 p. m. matinee Sunday. Prices range from 75 cents to $3.

Sunday

Parade in celebration of "I Am An American Day." A series of floats has been arranged to illustrate the evolution of America's wars from colonial days to the present time. The parade will march over a three-mile route, beginning at 1 p. m. and continuing late into the afternoon. (Line of march may be found in a map on Page 8). A program climaxing the day's program and dramatizing the importance of American citizenship will be held on the Charles River Esplanade, at the Hatch Memorial Shell. Beginning at 7:30 p. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. Dorothy Sarnoff, soprano, will entertain. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Paintings," by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, and "Miniature Rooms" by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff, will be the topics discussed. The public is welcome to attend free at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the church edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Unitarians' 'Anniversary Week' Studies Religion's Duty in War

With the responsibilities of religious organizations in the world crisis as their chief topic, several thousand Unitarians are gathering this week-end in Boston from all parts of the country for their annual "Anniversary Week," which begins Sunday.

Several preliminary events take place over the week-end, followed by the regular May meetings of virtually all Unitarian organizations, climaxed on Thursday by the 117th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Arlington Street Church.

The meetings are being held this year in Boston Unitarian churches, instead of in Tremont Temple, the traditional location.

This afternoon, the Young People's Religious Union, national society of Unitarian young people, was holding its forty-sixth annual meeting in Arlington Street Church, with a complete reorganization of the Society on the agenda. G. Richard Kuch, of Chicago, is National President.

The annual banquet tonight is to feature a talk by the Rev. John Nicol Mark, of Arlington, Mass., on "Facing the Future." Subsequently, the business meeting is to be continued, with a candlelight service at its close.

Tomorrow, more than 650 children from 46 junior choirs in New England will unite for the eleventh Junior Choir Festival of Unitarian Church Schools at Symphony Hall (4:30 p. m.). The musical program, directed by Mrs. Ruth Campbell Hurd of Providence, R. I., will include traditional English carols, French church melodies, an ancient plainsong hymn, as well as modern choruses.

The anniversary sermon will be delivered tomorrow evening in Arlington Street Church by the Rev. Dr. Waldemar W. Argow, minister of the First Unitarian Church of Baltimore, Md. Taking as his title, "We Face Both the Twilight and the Dawn," Dr. Argow will set the keynote of the week's activities.

Conducting the service will be the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, minister of the Arlington Street Church; Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, and the Rev. Hurley B. Begun, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Oki Seiso

Ruth Campbell Hurd

Providence, R. I., woman who will lead the eleventh annual Junior Choir Festival to be held at Symphony Hall, Boston, tomorrow afternoon in connection with the anniversary meetings of Unitarians from all parts of the United States.

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Yesterday gasoline rationing went into effect throughout the area which we serve. People whose gasoline requirements are listed as strictly "pleasure driving" under the Emergency Rationing Plan are limited to 3 gallons of gasoline per week. Gasoline ration cards permitting the purchase of larger amounts have been issued, according to individual needs.

As a member of the Hertz Drivurself System, the American Drivurself Association and the industry of which they are important factors, we have obtained an "X" classification under the Emergency Rationing Plan, which carries with it a definite obligation and a tremendous responsibility. We solicit your help in seeing to it that our industry does not abuse this position of trust in which it has been placed.

On the Form OPA R-507, Question 4, Section B, it reads: ". . . as a taxi, bus, jitney, or other public conveyance for hire, or as a VEHICLE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC RENTAL." This section classifies our industry. It is our opinion that if taxicab companies, jitneys or drive-yourself cars are used to circumvent the rationing program, when a permanent rationing plan is finally adopted these industries will be eliminated.

We appreciate the business which you have given us in the past, and look forward to the day when we can again serve everyone, but for the immediate future—and until the war is won, we ask your active co-operation in conserving gasoline. Here is how you can help:

FIRST—Please do not rent a car if you can accomplish your mission reasonably well by using established public transportation services—rail, bus, street-car or airplane. If you can make the "long jump" by one of these methods, and rent a car for a short run at destination, we and our associates will gladly place our vehicles at your service for that purpose.

SECOND—Please do not ask us to rent you a car for a long week-end or vacation trip where there is another method available which would save tires and gasoline. These two essentials MUST BE CONSERVED. We can and will rent cars for SHORT trips, but a restricted basis in accordance with the spirit of the nation's provisions.

THIRD—If you are contemplating a trip for business or professional service which will directly or indirectly aid the war effort, we shall be glad to help you. Please give our attendants reasonable assurances that the circumstances justify it, when renting a car.

It may seem strange to some people that we urge less use of our service. We believe, however, that we are alive to the peril of our Country at this moment. Unless ALL of us stand together in this, our hour of trial, and conserve our resources, some of us may be pulling rickshaws instead of driving automobiles! ONLY GROSS CARELESSNESS on your part and ours makes that a possibility!

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By: [signature]

President

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Help for Allies by Bridges Alters Views on Labor Chief

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Something phenomenal is appearing on the Pacific Coast—an upsurge of good will from business quarters toward Harry Bridges, West Coast waterfront labor leader, whose deportation had been sought here in two formal hearings.

Most recent public indication of the changed attitude was visibly expressed the other day when leaders of this financial center of the West Coast packed the swank Rose Room Bowl of the Palace Hotel in a citizens rally for victory at which Mr. Bridges and James R. Moore, Vice-President of the Moore Dry Dock Company, were the principal speakers.

When Mr. Bridges declared, "Only one fight interests the American people today: the fight against the Axis," he went to the heart of the waterfront conflict in such a way as to win the applause and congratulations of those present and of his radio listeners.

Undoubtedly the war is the immediate reason for this change over in public regard for Mr. Bridges, who was under a determined attack just a year ago to remove him as an "undesirable alien."

Key Man in Supplies

The native Australian who rose to Pacific Coast leadership of water-front labor is today western key to the dock-side handling of the nation's ships in the war effort. As President of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and California Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Mr. Bridges is considered invaluable in helping solve the problem of quick supplies for the nation's allies and fighting men on far-off Pacific fronts.

At the risk of being charged by his unions with sacrificing hard-won labor gains, Mr. Bridges has joined with Pacific Coast waterfront management in a unique effort to solve the dock-side problems of handling ships. With the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board under Dr. Paul Eliel, its chairman, as the instrument of this labor-management co-operation, patterns of efficiency and speed are being laid down which are said to be Coast-wide.

While no one on the West Coast today imagines that eight years' conflict between waterfront labor and water-front management could be completely wiped out within five short war months, yet all trends indicate that "turn around" of ships in Pacific ports is definitely improved and that unloading and loading operations are being speeded up.

"There is no question about it. There is great improvement in dock-side efficiency on the Pacific Coast today," Dr. Eliel told The Christian Science Monitor. "Of course, one cannot expect a spectacular revolution on the water-front overnight in view of the conflicts which existed between management and labor for eight years. If one sets out with only the purpose of picking out bad spots or inefficient operations, of course he can find them. But the over-all picture is good. It will get better. The labor unions are making many sacrifices. Old practices are being overthrown. The situation is steadily improving."

As if to accent this condition, Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District with headquarters here, recently publicly declared that water-front records in loading and unloading a certain ship had been shattered. He described the "turn around" as excellent with the ship being dispatched in less than one half the usual time. Similar reports of effective handling come from the Pacific Northwest.

While it is yet possible on the Coast to pick up fragments of the old quarrels, yet the achievements under the new Maritime Industry Board amply support the forecast that even these will fade out as the one great objective—the defeat of the Axis—becomes paramount.

One may yet hear from some quarters of management that labor unions are indulging in dock slowdowns and that union leaders are irresponsible, and from the union side that management is not sincerely supporting the war effort and that dock machinery is deliberately kept idle.

The difference today in the situation, however, is that one must search for such squabbles. They are not glaring. They are isolated. They are disappearing.

"It is more a question of attitude than anything else," Dr. Eliel said.

Co-operation Established

That influential leaders in Pacific Coast shipbuilding recognize the value of management-labor co-operation was illustrated at the citizens' rally by Mr. Moore. He warmly indorsed labor-management committees as proposed by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. As he explained it, Mr. Moore does not look upon the labor-management committee as a compromising agency or a debating society. It is a novel instrument, he said, in which the "best minds of labor" and the "best minds of management" pool their ideas to achieve astounding production records which will certainly defeat the Axis.

"Whenever problems manifest themselves whether on the field of battle or in industry it is our duty to seek out the new, the different, the imaginative approach," Mr. Moore said. "Such an approach to the problems of industry is afforded by the labor-management committee."

The Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board under Dr. Eliel is just such an over-all Coast committee. Its membership includes two representatives of management and two representatives of labor, including Frank Foisie, President of the Pacific Coast Waterfront Employers Association, and Mr. Bridges.

"Our unions never operated with more efficiency and unity than today," Mr. Bridges told this correspondent. "Before we undertake a program we thoroughly analyze what it requires from us and what the costs will be. I mean costs in working gains we have won. Once we pledge ourselves to a program we enter it whole-heartedly and with all we've got. That is just what we are doing in our fight against the Axis."

All Around the Clock

Pacific Coast workers in both C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor unions led the nation in a Unity for Victory drive in pledging around-the-clock work, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with full machine operation, smashing of production bottlenecks and records through all-out co-operation of labor with management, every spare dollar of union funds to war bonds, self-discipline and unity within labor's ranks, and asking for Government arbitration in labor and management disputes.

Most warehousemen and longshoremen on the Pacific Coast now average 50 hours or more a week on their jobs. If dock machinery is utilized 100 per cent, if unemployment on the water front is wiped out, and if a shortage of workers occurs to such an extent as to require an extension of the 40-hour week, Mr. Bridges is in favor of such an extension to a 48-hour week without payment of overtime to workers.

The Harry Bridges program today is the seven-point program advanced by President Roosevelt. He is certain it is a workable program and the most practical advanced so far to put all citizens sincerely behind the Nation's war program.

On the question of water-front wage increases Mr. Bridges offers this advice to his men: with overtime pay you may be earning $70 to $80 a week. While many workers in other industries are earning only $25 a week the chances for wage increases for you are slim during the war.

Mr. Bridges agrees with the President's program that where wages are not out of line and not unjustly low they should be frozen.

Profits of Industry

One might think that Harry Bridges would favor a ceiling on industrial profits during the war. Here again he has a surprising answer. "An arbitrary freezing of an industry's profits at a stipulated percentage would wreck America and cause serious disunity," Mr. Bridges said. "If an industrialist, say an operator of a small plant, needs 100 per cent profits to make his plant serve the war program I am for 100 per cent profits for him. On the other hand in the case of large national corporations and monopolies, undoubtedly profits should be drastically limited."

The West Coast labor leader's sole test of war production today and participation by labor and management in the war program is, "Will it help defeat the Axis?" He believes that greater participation can be won if the nation's workers and their families are provided with ample food, shelter, clothing, recreation, and emergency care, yet his goal for the worker goes beyond mere subsistence. He views the workingman as a highly valuable unit in the war program.

Many sectors of Pacific Coast opinion declare that the Harry Bridges of today is a new Bridges, that the war has wrought a metamorphosis. That is not the way Mr. Bridges himself views the issue.

"I have not changed. The unions have not changed. We have always opposed the Axis. We have always opposed Hitler. We have had to shift our positions from time to time so as to be ready to oppose Hitler at every point, but our main position has never changed. Similarly we have always opposed Japan's imperialism," Mr. Bridges declared.

He related how Pacific Coast water-front unions had conducted 36 strikes since 1936 against boats and firms carrying scrap metal, chemicals, explosives, airplane engines and parts to Japan. He is proud of this record. He is also proud of the fact that in 1935 his unions opposed an action by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco and members of the local Italian Colony in using San Francisco garbage trucks to collect material to aid the Italian Red Cross for the Italian campaign in Ethiopia.

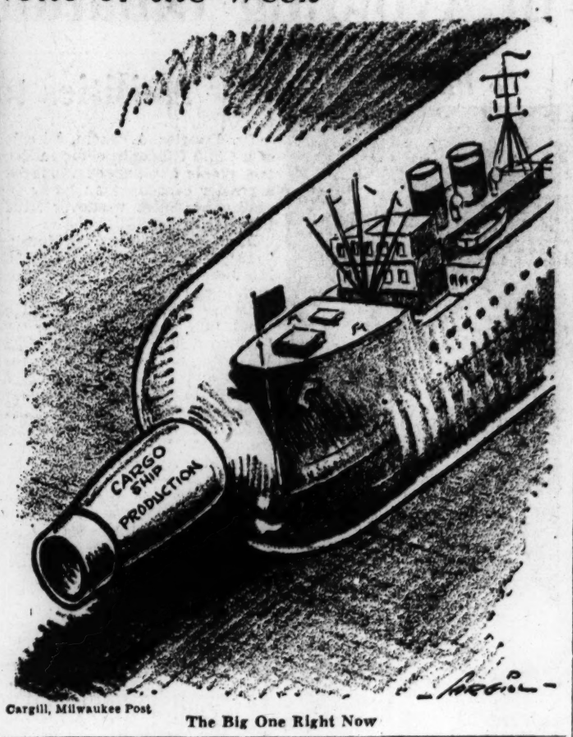
Some persons on the Coast declare that Harry Bridges became a different Harry Bridges when Adolf Hitler sent his armies against Soviet Russia. Mr. Bridges declares that Hitler's war on Russia simply increased the ranks of Americans seeing eye to eye with him in an anti-Axis policy.

"We always saw what the Axis was and opposed it. Our record is clear. Today a great many more people see the Axis as we do. We have not changed. They have changed. They now see the danger in the Axis which we always saw," Mr. Bridges said.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

A Flag He Can't Haul Down



Cargill, Milwaukee Post

The Big One Right Now

Thomas, Detroit News

The Out-of-Gas Hitch-Hiker in the Future

Scriptures for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Scriptures appropriate to his faith will shortly be available upon request to every man in the Army, the War Department announced today.

First presentation of testaments or portions of scripture, provided for by Congressional appropriation, will be made tomorrow during the "Army Hour" radiocast from 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. (E.W.T.). They will go to Private First Class William H. Southerland, of Richmond, Va., a Protestant; Benjamin C. Lichtenthal, of Riverside, N. J., a Jew, and Private First Class Anthony Todaro, of Washington, a Roman Catholic.

Distribution will continue until all personnel have been reached, and will later be made to all new Army men through the Replacement Training Centers.

Preparation and distribution of the scripture portions will cost about $140,000. They are uniformly bound and stamped in gold "Army of the United States."

Poles Hail the Championing Of Culture by United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Civilization can afford to lose an entire generation for a righteous cause, but it cannot afford to lose the freedom of intelligence or the treasures of cultural inspiration, Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, declared here last night.

The Polish envoy spoke at the official opening of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, the portals of which were thrown wide at the Pierpont Morgan Library here at a moment when the Nazi invaders of Poland were methodically destroying Polish learning and culture.

Other speakers included Prof. B. Malinowski, of Yale University, Chairman of the Board of the Institute, and Dr. W. G. Leland, Director of the American Council of learned Societies.

Hailing the establishment in the United States of a branch of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences similar to those research centers maintained in Paris and Rome before the Academy was liquidated in its homeland, Dr. Ciechanowski declared the American people held the destinies of the world in their hands. Not only because their man power and machines were forging the tools of victory, but because "they are so generously giving to civilization and culture the protection of their strong and great country."

"European creative thought and the remnants of European art in the ragged garb of a refugee, have been received with open arms by the American people," he said. "And here they are being restored to their rightful place of splendor in the intellectual world, to preserve and further to develop the blessed fruit of culture and of learning for the benefit of free humanity."

Ambassador Ciechanowski saw the mission of the Institute, as a vast one with the duty not only of advancing Polish natural science and arts but also of preserving the menaced tradition of Polish thought and culture.

"You are, for the time being, the living expression of Poland's creative genius, of Polish cultural inspiration of Polish creative thought in exile," he declared. "The Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences enjoys a special and most valuable privilege it is establishing its residence in the United States, adding one more beacon of light to the American world of scientific research and cultural inspiration.

"It will enjoy the freedom and hospitality of the American people. European civilization and culture, driven out of their secular homes by Hitler and his robots, have found a refuge."

Now U. S.-Egypt Have Direct Radio Photo Service

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Direct radio photo service has begun between the United States and Egypt, and President Roosevelt called it "one more vital link" in the world-wide network of communications.

The first picture to be sent to Egypt will be one made here today of the President and the Egyptian Minister to the United States, Mahmoud Hassan Bey. The first from Egypt to this country will be one of the Egyptian King.

In a statement on the inauguration of the new service Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The opening of direct radio photo service between Egypt and the United States is one more vital link in the world-wide network of communications. The constant, rapid interchange of news—both in words and in pictures—is an essential in the establishment of freedom of speech, freedom of information, throughout the world.

"Through this new means of communication, which spans the battles of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, I greet our friends in Egypt, and our friends as well as our own sons and brothers now serving in Africa and the Near East in the armed forces of the United Nations."

World's First All-Electric City —At Grand Coulee—Now for Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Want to buy a town?

Not a "ghost" town, or even an old one that is dilapidated. In fact, a town that has been photographed, written about, and featured on the screen as something new — the world's first all-electric city.

It is, of course, Mason City, the contractors' town at Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River.

When the great project began and the contractors amazed the world by raising homes, stores, banks, and hospitals almost over night, the specifications under which they built in agreement with Uncle Sam called for them to level all buildings to the ground when their contract was finished if the Government should so desire.

However, the Government does not so desire, now that work at Grand Coulee is nearly complete; but the contractors who have huge war projects and important posts in shipyards on the Pacific Coast would like to be relieved at this time of the responsibility of operating the town. Accordingly, the Bureau of Reclamation has agreed that on Sept. 1 it will take over the operation of Mason City and it is about to issue bids for the sale of the town's concessions.

Thus, to be accurate, it is not the land on which the town rests that is for sale, but rather the right to do business there.

The more than 3,000 persons who have worked and lived in Mason City have been served for the past eight years by one business of each type, contractor-owned and leased. Now the Bureau offers these for sale: a bank, a dry goods store, a grocery and market, a hardware store, a beauty parlor, a drug store, hotel, theater, barber shop, shoe shop, recreation hall, garage, dentist office, laundry, service station, hospital.

Most of these have been operated in one great company building which is now to be remodeled into individual shops, each separate from the others, and each with an outdoor entrance.

The Government says that when its bids are let, the competition will primarily be on the basis of experience and financial ability. Contracts will run from five to 10 years.

Officials of the Bureau of Reclamation further add that, although the peak population of Mason City itself was about 3,000 which was reached during the height of the work when the great foundations for the dam were being built, there have been many more customers from outside the limits of the village. It is estimated that about 4,000 customers will make use of the facilities in Mason City from now on. This includes residents of Mason City, Coulee Dam (the engineers' town across the river), and other towns that have been built close by, but outside the Government area.

The stores are being established on a permanent basis.

Selectees Get 14 Days Delay

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Selective Service system is going to make it easier for men inducted into the Army to adjust their personal affairs before beginning active duty.

Effective June 15, an official announcement said today, all registrants who so desire will be transferred to an enlisted reserve corps immediately on induction and sent home at Government expense for 14 days to arrange their business and family affairs. They would then return to active service.

The new system is designed to eliminate injustices complained of in the present arrangement of granting 10-day furloughs upon request. In some instances such furloughs have been denied. In many cases the inductees were unable to pay their transportation home, especially since the furloughs were given at reception centers instead of induction places closer to their homes.

Draft headquarters also said the new plan would do away with embarrassing situations of men returning home for good, following farewell ceremonies, because of rejection on physical grounds. Send-off parties for registrants en route to induction stations should be stopped, the announcement said, adding:

"Farewell ceremonies may be arranged at the time the group departs for the reception center, since all of the men in such groups have been accepted for military service and ordered to active duty."

Under the new plan, the Army will furnish transportation, meals and lodging of an inductee-reservist during his trip from the induction center to his home and return to a designated reception center.

It's Up to the Individual Driver, Matter of Saving 'Gas' and Tires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Cross country driving tests conducted here on a wide scale by the Plymouth division of the Chrysler Corporation disclosed that the mileage the nation gets out of its gasoline and tires is chiefly up to the individual driver.

By proper checkup of equipment and careful driving over a 650-mile tour, one driver obtained 30 per cent more mileage from his gasoline than the other operating a similar car and using similar gasoline. Both cars had been driven the same distances before the tests.

The tests were undertaken as a public service, according to J. E. Bayne, General Sales Manager of the Plymouth division, showing the importance of safeguarding the future of American automobile equipment.

Two 1942 Plymouth sedans were used. Each had already been driven about 7,500 miles. One car was carefully checked—engine tuned, new spark plugs installed, distributor points adjusted, timing, brakes, tires and oil checked. During the tests, the driver of this carefully-checked car exercised every gas-saving precaution—accelerating slowly, avoiding fast starts.

The second car was merely checked for oil and proper tire pressure. Its driver took no special care to save gas.

Here's what happened: Over a route of 560 miles and with both cars held to moderate speeds, the carefully-driven car took one hour, or six per cent, longer driving time, but scored a saving of nearly 28 per cent in gas consumption—averaging 23.74 miles a gallon as against 18.59 miles a gallon for the other casually-checked and casually-driven car.

Then, just to check this result, the same two cars—checked in the same way and driven by the same men in the same way as before—were sent out over another entirely different and longer route—this time a 650-mile run. This time the car checked and driven to save gas took one hour and fifteen minutes longer, but scored a gain of a full 30 per cent in gas economy—24.58 miles a gallon against the other car's 18.9.

Mr. Bayne boiled the story down to this: "Saving gas, prolonging car and tire life, is all up to the driver. . . . By proper car care and moderate, careful driving you can exchange a trifling loss in driving time for an actual gain of nearly one-third in gas economy."

Chandler's
BOSTON

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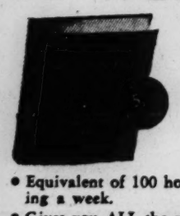

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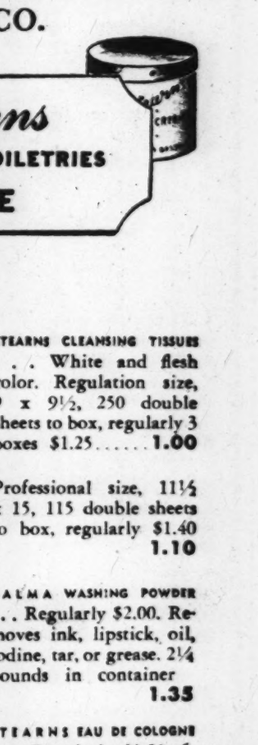

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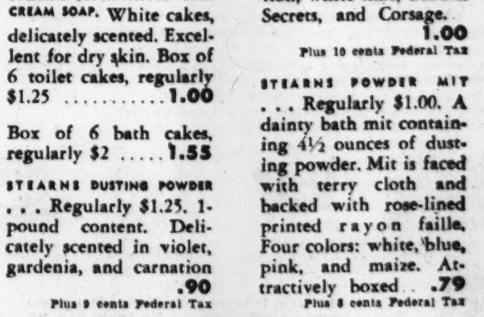

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Britain's Lessons in Avoiding Inflation Outlined by Coen at Century Forum

Mary Ward Gives Impressions Of Some Theater Celebrities

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Mary Ward writes her memoirs of the theater—if she does—she will write of Ethel Barrymore and "her remarkable intellect," of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, "the most interesting acting combination in the theater today," of Jane Cowl and her "marvelous sense of humor," and of Eva Le Gallienne, "one of the most brilliant women I have ever known."

She will tell, too, of her own career behind the footlight, of playing with many of the greatest stars of the stage, of her first theatrical engagement with E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe.

Finally, she will relate her own frank talk with Miss Le Gallienne, of her recognition of the fact that she would never be "a great actress," that she lacked that "certain something which makes a Helen Hayes or a Jane Cowl," and of her final decision to turn to the business end of the theater.

Interesting Job

In Boston as a press representative for Miss Barrymore's play, "The Corn is Green," Miss Ward paused long enough today between speaking engagements before clubs and schools to give her impressions of some of the famous personalities of the theater and to tell of her own interesting job.

Miss Ward was with Miss Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater for nine years, five as a member of the cast, and four in various capacities on the managing side. Her first stage appearance, however, was with Sothern and Marlowe.

"I can never cease to be grateful to Mr. Sothern for what he taught me of the dignity of the theatrical profession," she said, "and of the importance of doing little things well.

"My first part was in a mob scene. I had no lines, I just had to look interested. If I didn't, I was called for a rehearsal afterward."

When Miss Ward had her first interview with Mr. Sothern he exclaimed, "Young lady, where did you get that accent!"

Born in Kentucky

She explained that she "was born in Kentucky, had a Yankee nursemaid, and went to college in the Midwest."

"I am going to engage you," said Mr. Sothern, "but before you utter a word on the stage, you must learn to speak. There are a number of young English people in my cast, associate with them and learn to speak their language."

Miss Ward followed the actor's advice so literally that a number of years later she wrote to him, "You may be interested to know that I obeyed your instructions to the letter, and now I am married to one of the young Englishmen with whom you suggested that I associate."

That was Sayre Crawley, who has played in many noted productions, including the New York cast of "The Corn Is Green," and to whom she "is still married—and happily."

Still Stage-Struck

Miss Ward found that the theater lost for her none of its glamour when she turned to the more practical branches of the profession. "I'm still stage-struck," she admits.

To talk about the theater, as she does before schools and clubs, is "a continual thrill," and to write about the plays and the stars for whom she may be acting as advance representative is a constant reminder of that "fine dignity of the theatrical profession," which she associates with her memories of Mr. Southern.

Since then Miss Ward has known many of the great artists of the theater. Of Jane Cowl, with whom she played in "Smiling Through" and "Romeo and Juliet," she says, "I adore her! I have always liked my stars and found them tremendously human and delightful. Miss Cowl is one of the few actresses today who still retains a great sense of the glamour of the theater.

"She and Ethel Barrymore both have that. Many of the newer stars do not,"

Fine Director

She says of Miss Le Gallienne, "She is one of the mosts brilliant women I nave ever known. I think no matter what she might have turned her hand to, she would have done it well. She is a fine director, a splendid actress. She can write; she can design scenery, and as an individual she is completely honest and fearless."

Miss Barrymore, says Miss Ward, "has interested me greatly as I have come to know her because of her breadth of interest—her fine grasp of so many things.

"She has a keen interest in world affairs, in politics, in music, of course, and even in sports." In one of the rooms of Miss Barrymore's Mamaroneck home, Miss Ward relates that the actress has a collection of photographs of celebrities of the sporting world, including prize fighters, boxers, swimmers and many more.

One Big Family

Miss Ward spoke enthusiastically of the Lunts, with whom she worked just previous to her contract with the Barrymore company. "There is the most marvelous atmosphere in their company," she relates. "It is like one big family. They are very human; there's nothing standoffish about them."

Their success in marriage, she attributes to "a community of interests, including their great love of home and of the country. Mr. Lunt loves to cook. Miss Fontanne is fond of sewing, has made many of the draperies and other furnishings in their summer home in Genesee Depot, Wis."

Miss Ward told of a cooking course which Mr. Lunt gave recently in New York, the proceeds of which he turned over to the American Theater Wing canteen for servicemen in New York.

To Play 'Alice'

R. J. Keller

Phyllis Bixler

Who will play the lead in the Erskine School Dramatic Department's production of "Alice in Wonderland" to be given May 22 and 23 in John Hancock Hall. Special guest of the school will be Mrs. Richard Waring (Florida Friebus) who, with Eva Le Gallienne, adapted the familiar Lewis Carroll story for the stage.

Abilities to Meet Sudden War Stresses

Dr. Douglas A. Thom, Director of a Child Guidance clinic in Boston, points out that everyone has a greater capacity than he or she realizes, to meet whatever situation war brings.

In an address before the Nursery Training School of Boston at 355 Marlborough Street, Dr. Thom said, in part:

"Many people have a dread of what they may do, if they are frightened in a sudden emergency. We have to keep in mind that adults and children have a great capacity to meet the stresses and strains of war when they arrive. English children and their elders have made the necessary adjustments in a very encouraging manner."

Dr. Thom said that experience with evacuation is harder on children than actual bombing—aside from direct hits, of course—as they feel more secure near their families than living in foster homes and cut off from close communication with their loved ones in the danger zones.

In Bristol, England, a study made after severe bombings showed that only four per cent of the children showed any abnormal symptoms, and that they recovered quickly; that even those in hospitals which had ceilings fall and windows broken, only 12 per cent showed any evidences of the shock after six months.

Of the 600,000 children evacuated from London at the beginning of the bombings, 40 per cent returned in about two weeks, Dr. Thom reminded, because of failure to adjust to the strange environments, the conclusion being that being evacuated requires more adjustment than being bombed.

"Child educators have accepted of late certain things that we shall tell our children in these times," Dr. Thom explained. "The first is that whatever we tell must be the truth—we shall stick to the facts and call things by their right names or later be confronted by them for our failure to be honest. The truth from those they trust gives even young children reassurance in times of danger, he added.

"How much we shall tell children depends upon the child's maturity rather than his actual age, and on his ability to comprehend, on the rate of his unfolding, and his curiosity about details. We believe that the war should neither be ignored nor featured for children or adults; they should have some of the news from the papers and radio, but there should be other topics of conversation and interests to provide a normal, balanced attitude toward life."

Changes in London Business Told to Boston Audience

Vividly describing the transformation which London business has undergone during the past 2½ years, with the enemy only 22 minutes away, Victor Coen, British barrister, addressed the last luncheon meeting of the spring season at the Twentieth Century Association this noon.

Making his fourth visit to the United States since the outbreak of the war, Mr. Coen discussed the way in which England has reorganized its industries for war purposes, mitigated the lot of the small businessman, controlled inflationary conditions, curtailed the production of luxuries, rationed articles of general consumption, and absorbed unexpendable earnings.

"The sad change which crept over business, forcing 25 per cent of the shopkeepers to close up, was not due mainly to bombings or the blackout," Mr. Coen stated. "A little shop in Piccadilly, which had been established about 1894, received its first setback in November, 1940, when a high explosive bomb pulverized its stock in trade, and demolished its exterior wall.

Better Location Required

"The next day, a polite notice set in the gaping ruin stated quietly that the business had been removed to more commodious premises, where esteemed patrons would receive the usual courteous attention.

"That business is still carrying on profitably," Mr. Coen continued, adding that many like incidents occurred during the early stages of the war.

"Looking back now, the English businessman sees what has happened, and realized what adjustments he ought to have made in order to protect himself in some measure from loss. It is so easy to be wise after the event. The American has the advantage of standing in the middle. Looking back, he can see what has happened in business and industry in England during the past two and a half years.

"Looking forward, he can foresee the kind of changes which are going to happen here. America is now gearing itself for the total war effort, and already the emphasis of Washington is on control of purchasing power. The national income of this country is now at the rate of about $104,000,000,000 a year. About $30,000,000,000 are being spent on the war according to the present rate of spending. But every month, the pace of the war effort increases.

"The United States will soon be devoting half its national income to war production. More and more, as the months pass, production will change from consumers' goods to the requirements of soldiers, sailors, and airmen. There can be little doubt that the general trend of the changes in business in America will be similar to what has already taken place in England, allowance being made for differences in the two countries."

By a Staff Photographer

Victor Coen

London barrister, who addressed the Twentieth Century Association's closing meeting of the spring season this noon on "What Total War Has Meant in England, and Its Implications for Us."

Careful Buying Urged

Offering five suggestions for American businessmen, Mr. Coen declared that, first, inventories should be kept in control. With frozen or rationed stocks and with a price ceiling fixed, no more goods should be purchased than cen be carried without financial strain, he said.

Second, credit should be limited, and risks closely scrutinized. It is especially necessary to restrict installment sales, he said, in view of the large numbers of men going into the services, and the shift in population due to the swing over to war production.

Third, the range of goods offered should be broadened, with emphasis upon the lower-priced qualities, thereby compensating for loss of volume in exclusive and exensive lines.

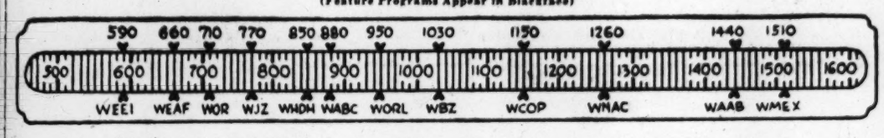
Fourth, expenses should be kept down to bare efficiency level.

Fifth, ample liquid reserves, in cash and Government securities, should be accumulated and retained. Outside investments as a "hedge" against inflation should be avoided.

"These measures are all designed for safety," Mr. Coen concluded. "They will help to hold together a business."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: Selena Royle	News; "Music at Noon"; Music by Black	"Musical Roundup"; Sport preview	Salute to South America	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orch.	Ilka Chase; orchestra; vocalist; guests	Defense, farm talks; "Italian Melodies"	"Town Crier"; talk; Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	News Service	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
12:45		The Woodshedders' songs	News Service		
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Durante and Regan	"Musical Mailbox"; with Vivienne Cameron
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	
1:30	This Is Our Fight: dramatization	Contrasts in Melody; News Service	All Out for Victory; Kaleidoscope	Colonial Network Orch.; Baseball Interviews	Ann Bromberg, soprano; Short Story Editor
1:45					
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books"; interview	"Fantasy in Melody"; Clark Dennis; orchestra	U. S. Marine Band	Braves-St. Louis Cards baseball game	Victory Program
2:15	N. E. Wild Life	News; E. Gary, songs	U. S. Marine Band; "Colleges and War"		Victory Program
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Braves-St. Louis Cards baseball game	Nancy Mace, soprano; News reports
2:45					
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air Force Band	"Music for Listening"; "Air Youth for Victory"	Braves-St. Louis Cards baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	News; Phil Bovero's Or.	Campus Capers; variety		
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Campus Capers; variety	Braves-St. Louis Cards baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit				
4:00	Young Americans in the Making	Club Matinee; variety	"Down Mexico Way"	"Pee Wee" Erwin's Or.	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:15	Book; interview	Club Matinee; variety	"Down Mexico Way"	Sports Comments	
4:30	News; United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	Missionary forum	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:45		Club Matinee; News	"Your Number, Please"	Sports Comment	
5:00	Budapest String Quartet Recital	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
5:15		Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	
5:30	Budapest String Quartet Recital	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Dance Matinee
5:45		Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Local sports	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music
6:15	Songs; music	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Town Crier"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	People's Platform; Informal forum	Message of Israel	"No Regrets"; drama	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"March to Victory"
7:15		Message of Israel	"No Regrets"; drama	Johnny Messner's Orch.	News reports
7:30	"Calling Pan America"; recording	"Ellery Queen"; mystery drama	"Confidentially Yours"; Melodic Moods	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Joe Neville's Orchestra; Treasury Star Parade
7:45				"Inside of Sports"	
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	"Abie's Irish Rose"; comedy sketch	Visit to American Eagle Club, London	Jose Dominguez' Orch.; Rhythm Ramblers
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Swap Night"	"Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	"California Melodies"	Talk; Lombardi's Orch.
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D. Elman, m. c.; News	"Swap Night"			"I Am an American"
8:45					
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra; guest	America Loves a Melody; Marion Claire; Attilio Baggiore, orchestra; talk	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		Leighton Noble's Orch.			Pages From the Classical Album
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"	Frontline Headlines			
9:45		"Meet the Band"; jingles			
10:00	Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley's "Believe It or Not"	Sports Newsreel	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Stag Party; variety show	'Labor for Victory'; talks	America Preferred; Emma Boynet, pianist	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
10:30	"Voices in Night"	Stag Party; variety show	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports		Ted Steele's Studio Club		C. Thornhill's Orchestra
11:00	C. Thornhill's Orch.	News; Carmen Cavallero's Orchestra	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:15	Weather; Leighton Noble's Or.; Freddy Martin's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Local news; Music	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30		Ray Heatherton's Orch.	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete Brescia's Orchestra	Del Casino's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45				Del Casino's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organ	News; Minstrels	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Morning Minstrels		Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	News Service	Per Musicale	"The Song Shop"	
8:45		The Woodshedders' songs	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00	News of the World	World News Roundup	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"		Religious service
9:30	J. Mattfeld, organ		"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan		"Words and Music"		Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's program	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody"	"Thrilling Stories"	Male Quartet	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi & Vilma, songs; piano	Australian News	WMEX Drama Shop; "A World in Fantasy"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet		Tremont Temple Baptist	Services of The Mother Church
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; guest	News; Musicale	Religious service	Church service	Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
11:15		"Recital Period"	Religious service	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guests	Revue in Miniature	Religious service	Church service	
11:45		Revue in Miniature	Religious service	Tremont Temple service	
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talk	News Service	Student Radio Club	News Report
12:15	"Syncopation"	First Piano Quartet	Citizenship talks	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Graham McNamee Memorial program	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A World in Fantasy"
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby Ossofsky's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg, baritone
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious program	Citizenship talk	
1:30	Zoo talk	News Room of the Air	"I Am an American Day" program	Enoch Light's Orchestra	
1:45	"New at Zoo"			News; Military Band	
2:00	Spirit of '42	Blue Theater Players; dramatic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Songs of Safety"	Natural science talk
2:15	Spirit of '42	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	Towne House Orchestra	
2:30	"I Am an American Day" program	Choir Festival	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, m. c.	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45		Choir Festival	Round Table Discussion		
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony	"Wake Up, America"	Music for Neighbors	Drake University Choir	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		"Wake Up, America"	Music for Neighbors	Drake University Choir	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony	"Wake Up, America"	Melodic Moods	"I Am an American Day" program	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		"Wake Up, America"	Melodic Moods		Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony	News; Apollo Club	Quiz of Two Cities	Reviewing Stand; auspices Northeastern U.	Religious program
4:15		Concert; chorus	Quiz of Two Cities		Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz Or.; L. Hatfield	"This Is the Truth"	Young People's Church of the Air; speaker	Concert Album	"Is That So"; forum
4:45		"This Is the Truth"		Concert Album	Circle C Ranch Boys
5:00	Family Hour; G. Swarthout; Ross Graham; chorus	Moylan Sisters, songs	Rebroadcast of "Listen America" program	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:15		Olivio Santora, songs		'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:30		Steelmakers; variety	World's Most Honored Music; M. Piastro, con	"Halls of Montezuma"; Marine Corps Show	Radcliffe Choral Group
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	Steelmakers; variety			Radcliffe Choral Group
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	"Pun House"; Joe Tobin, m. c.	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin, organ	Wythe Williams, news	Sports; News
6:15	Sunday Serenade	News commentators	News Service	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch"; Gene Autry; music	"Ink Spots"; quartet	Baseball News	"I Am an American Day" program	Religious program
6:45					
7:00	dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Livingstone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	National Vespers		Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:30	"We, the People, at War"; interviews	"Alias John Freedom"; dramatization	"Bandwagon"; Harry Owens's Orchestra	News Service; Invitation to the Waltz	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank C. Hageman
7:45					
8:00	World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest; comedy; orchestra	American Forum of the Air; "Sales Tax"	Central Baptist Church
8:15	World News	Religious program			
8:30	"Crime Doctor"; drama; Elm Davis	Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	American Forum of Air; Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
8:45					Classical Album
9:00	Star Theater; Fred Allen; K. Baker; Portland Hoffa; guests; orchestra	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:30		"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45		Raymond Clapper, news		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest soloist	Raymond Gram Swing	Victor Herbert's Music
10:15				Talk from Sydney	Victor Herbert's Music
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	"Joe and Mabel"; dramatic sketch	"Keep 'Em Rolling"; orchestra; guests	News report
10:45	Dance Time				Army Recruiting talk
11:00	Headlines-Bylines	News Service	News Service	Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
11:15	"They Live Forever"; drama	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30		Music You Want	Mystery Sketch with John Wayne	"Answering You"; British Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; music
11:45	Ray Scott's Orch.	Music You Want			Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Arthur Godfrey	"Second Husband"	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Citizenship talk; cello
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	"Cheer Up Time"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	"Tunesmiths"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network News	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sports comments
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	N. E. Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music; dance music	Margaret Jamis, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	"Story of Wool"
2:00	Serial drama	Ordnance Day program; speakers; music	"Light of the World"; "Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Treasures in Melody	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama			Treasures in Melody	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Some Like It Sweet	Organ Recital
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Braves-Cincinnati baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Braves-Cincinnati baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:45	"The Family Front	Broadway talk	"Right to Happiness"		Dance Matinee
4:00	Popular vocalists	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Braves-Cincinnati baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:15	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		Dance Matinee
4:30	"Swing Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves-Cincinnati baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera Preview	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15		Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; "Orchid"	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News; Defense talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports; Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; Defense
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Adventures in Research	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	Treasury Star Parade	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy serial drama	Garden Gossip	Ordnance speakers	"I Am an American"	"Serenades"
7:45		"Gypsy Serenade"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Melodic Moods"	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America; with Claudette Colbert; Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Rising Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"		"For Your Information"	"Twilight Hour"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"; music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz		Talks, Donald Nelson, Gen. B. Somervell	WMEX Drama; Essays in Drama
8:45		"True or False"; quiz			
9:00	Theater; Lionel Barrymore in "A Man to Remember"	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Great Artists; Lansing Hatfield, tenor; orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Leighton Noble's Orch.		News Service	Classical Album
9:30		"Frontline Headlines"	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	"The Better Half"; quiz program	Classical Album
9:45		"Meet the Band"; jingles			Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Countersay"; drama	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Countersay"; drama		Round Table talks	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	"Hot Copy"; drama	"Music That Endures"; tenor; orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'Here Comes Band'; Talk	"Hot Copy"; drama		Popular recordings
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Russian War Relief banquet speakers	Popular recordings
11:15	Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Music	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann; recorded	Popular recordings
11:30	Master Works of Music; orchestra	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons"; dramatic sketch		"Day's End"; music
11:45		Music You Want			Music; News

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p.m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; J. Dorsey's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
7:00 p. m.—Network program.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—"Samovar Serenade."
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

2:00 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game.
4:00 p. m.—Dance music.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—America Preferred; Emma Boynet, pianist.
10:45 p. m.—Don Bovay, songs.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Del Casino's Orchestra.

For Sunday, May 17

W47B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin L. Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
3:45 p. m.—"Hawaiian Serenade."
4:00 p. m.—News; band.
4:15 p. m.—"Mandolettes."
4:30 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Plays for Americans."
6:00 p. m.—News; "Sweet and Low."
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; sports.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Symphonic Strings.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Drake University Choir.
3:30 p. m.—"I Am An American."
4:00 p. m.—Music; C. Thornhill's Orch.
4:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—"Popular Melodies."
5:45 p. m.—"Music From Many Lands."
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Mitt Herth's Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—"I Am An American."
7:00 p. m.—Sunday Night Concert.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Invitation to the Waltz.
9:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
10:30 p. m.—"Keep 'Em Rolling."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Johnny McGee's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Answering You," talk.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VGLT, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"The Voice of the Nazi"; W. A. Sinclair, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, May 17

London—8:15 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Exquisite Hour" Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Boston Prepared for 'I Am An American Day' Parade of 30,000 Marchers

Military and Civilian Units To Attend Rally Tomorrow

For Bostonians who love a spectacle, the city will sponsor a long and colorful parade tomorrow to help celebrate national "I Am An American Day."

Combining military and civilian defense motifs, the procession will include thousands of service men and ARP workers in uniform.

A series of floats has been arranged to illustrate the evolution of America's wars from colonial days to the present time.

Representatives of all nationalities whose homelands are fighting on the side of the United Nations will march, many in native costume. A group of Indians in feathers and war paint will be included to symbolize the origins of America.

Parade Starts at 1 P. M.

The parade will march over a three-mile route, beginning at 1 p. m. and continuing until late in the afternoon, perhaps lasting six or seven hours in all, and including a possible 30,000 marchers.

In the evening, a climax ceremony on the Charles River Esplanade, at the Hatch Memorial Shell, will dramatize the importance of American citizenship. The program will last from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

With bands playing and men and women in colorful uniform, the afternoon parade will form on Beacon Street and swing into final form at the corner of Beacon and Arlington. First units of the parade will begin marching as far west as the intersection of Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, but to see the entire spectable, an observer should stand along the route at some point beyond Arlington Street.

The line of marchers will continue up Beacon Street past the Boston Common, across Tremont Street, and down School Street to Washington Street. It will turn right on Washington and proceed to Temple Place; up Temple Place to Tremont Street; along Tremont to Boylston; Boylston to Park Square; and Columbus Avenue to Berkeley Street.

Mounted Police

Prancing horses of the Boston mounted police will lead the way. First in line will be the Honorary Grand Marshal, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, a member of his staff, marching at his side. Immediately after the Honorary Marshal's staff will come the Chief Marshal, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, and his staff.

A battalion of the United States Army from Fort Devens, including large numbers of soldiers of Indian blood, will be second in line, followed closely by detachments from the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard.

The Massachusetts State Guard and the Massachusetts Women's Defense corps are also included in the first division. Three other divisions will follow.

Governor Staltonstall will drop out of line at the State House as the parade proceeds up Beacon Street past the Common, and on School Street at City Hall, Mayor Tobin will also drop out. Both the Mayor and the Governor will then view the procession from their respective reviewing stands.

Other Divisions

The second, third, and fourth divisions of the parade are arranged as follows:

Second Division, Maj. Albert Kelley, Marshal, to include: Women's auxiliaries of War Veteran organizations; the Red Cross, the Blue Cross, and the Boy Scouts.

Third Division, Capt. James Kelley, Marshal, to include: Civic organizations, with floats, professional actors, and entertainment.

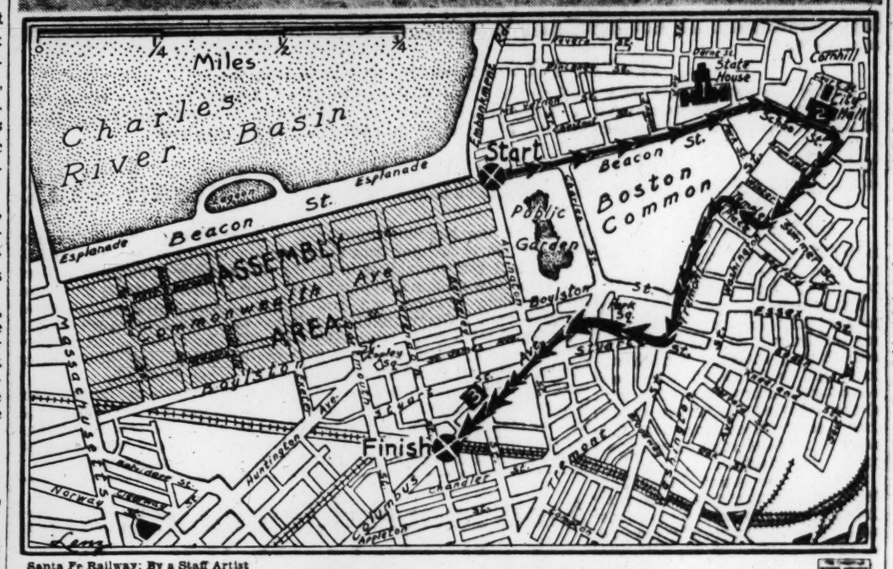
Fourth Division, John J. Walsh, Marshal, to include: civilian defense units, with an estimated 25,000 ARP workers and officials marching.

The parade will be held "rain, shine, or tempest," those in charge state, though they are hoping for organization is the Boston Committ good weather. The sponsoring organization is the Boston Committee on Public Safety, delegated the task by Mayor Tobin.

Todd-Bath Shipyard Has C. I. O. Union Shop

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, May 16 (AP)—A contract granting the Industrial Union of Shipyard Workers of America (C. I. O.) a union shop at the Todd-Bath Iron shipyard has been signed by William S. Newell, President of the yard and Nathan D. Cyr, President of Local 50 of the union.

The agreement, which also included some pay increases to the 10,000 employees, ended 10 days of negotiations. The yard is building cargo carriers for Great Britain.



Santa Fe Railway; By a Staff Artist

Boston Makes Plans for 30,000 Marchers

Boston's preparations for tomorrow's big "I Am an American Day" parade reach deep into the sources of American culture and feature, as part of the long procession, a group of Jemez Indians (above) from their pueblo, near Santa Fe, N. M. The visitors are champion dancers of the Southwest—so rated in inter-tribal ceremonial dance competitions at Gallup, N. M., last August. They are touring the country under auspices of the United States Treasury Department and the Santa Fe Railroad for the purpose of stimulating the sale of War Bonds and Stamps. Below: A map of the parade route, showing the large area (shaded) in which the marchers, who may number as many as 30,000, must assemble. The parade begins at 1 p. m. and is expected to continue until late in the day. White numbers indicate the three reviewing stands, as follows: (1) the Governor's, at the State House; (2) the Mayor's, at City Hall; (3) the Chief Marshal's, at Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street.

WLB Panel Ends Hearings On 'Little Steel' Union Case

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Hearings in the "Little Steel" case, involving 182,000 employees of the Republic Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the Inland Steel Company, ended yesterday before a fact-finding panel of the National War Labor Board.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee has asked for a union shop, check-off, $1 a day wage increase and a minimum daily wage guarantee.

WLB officials said that after the panel drafts a report of its findings, it will be submitted to the War Labor Board for a decision.

The hearings before the panel have been behind closed doors, but WLB said that a public hearing would be held before the final decision is made by the Board.

A statement issued by representatives of Republic Steel declared that if the SWOC's demands were granted, it would "bar free participation by American workers in the nation's all-out war production and would encourage inflation by raising living costs."

The imposition of a union shop or modification of the closed shop "deprives thousands of employees of their fundamental privilege to determine for themselves whether or not they wish to join a union," the statement continued.

Union Rivalry

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (AP)—A battle between the Congress for Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor for control of 8,000 employees at the Western Pipe & Steel Co.'s shipyards was presaged yesterday. The C. I. O.-Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America obtained a temporary injunction against operation of an A. F. of L. closed shop at the yards.

Thomas Adkins, President of C. I. O. Local No. 9, filed the suit against Western Pipe & Steel, the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council, and 13 A. F. of L. craft locals. Superior Judge Henry M. Willis granted the temporary injunction and set hearing for a permanent order for May 22.

The temporary injunction also forbids the company to employ men through A. F. of L. hiring halls.

No Strike Record

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor yesterday reaffirmed its no-strike policy for the duration of the war and declared its affiliated unions had maintained that policy.

Since the Pearl Harbor attack, said a Council statement, "there has not been a single strike or stoppage of work authorized or condoned by any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

When unauthorized stoppages occurred, said the Council, "the unions themselves have taken the initiative in persuading the workers" to go back to their jobs and submit to peaceful negotiations.

Wage Ruling

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, announced yesterday that time spent by an employee as a voluntary member of a labor-management committee was compensable when meetings are held during his regular work hours, but not when meetings are held at other times.

CIO Proposal On Service Pay Gets Setback

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—A suggestion from the women's auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that proposed Government payments to dependents of service men be increased sharply and that the Federal Security Administrator be empowered to augment them got a cool reception yesterday from the House Military Committee.

Concluding public hearings on legislation whereby dependents would receive part of the service men's pay plus additional sums from the Government, Committee members demonstrated a definite lack of enthusiasm for the C. I. O. proposals.

Payments originally proposed, said Mrs. Eleanor Fowler, Washington, Secretary-Treasurer of the C. I. O. women's auxiliaries, are "absolutely inadequate" and should be boosted substantially.

The auxiliaries went on record as favoring the recommendation of Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt that he be permitted to give additional allowances to dependents in hardship cases. It was the only group that actively backed the McNutt plan. The Army, Navy and Selective Service System had refused to approve or oppose it in earlier testimony.

Brazil Hard Hit for Oil and Gas And Chile Has Acute Rationing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Brazil seems to be the South American country most restricted, so far, for oil and gasoline supplies. Chile, also, has had its acute shortages and a severe rationing scheme is enforced.

The Chilean Government and industrialists, however, are confident they will receive minimum requirements, because of the importance of copper, nitrate and other mining production, which is definitely linked to the North American war effort.

Bolivia, another mining country, more important than ever now because of its tin, has received diplomatic assurances there will be no reduction in quotas allowed that country. American tankers, it has been told, will continue to discharge oil at Chilean ports for transportation to Bolivian mining centers.

It should be borne in mind that though Bolivia is rich in oil this is found in its eastern territories and transport is difficult to the high Andean regions where all the mining is carried on. The comparatively little developed and available so far flows more easily to Argentina.

Although the mining industries of Bolivia and Chile have received guarantees, severe restrictions are placed on private car owners. In Chile mere pleasure motoring has been largely eliminated. Ration cards for a few litres weekly are available, but sometimes these cannot be honored when cars draw up at the gas station.

Chilean officials have expressed the hope that tankers may be borrowed from Argentina to bring gasoline from Peru. Negotiations are actually taking place, it is said, though it seems unlikely that Argentina has any tonnage to spare. It was only recently that the United States ceded the Ulysses, an old 12,000-ton tanker, to help out Argentina.

It is already axiomatic to say that it is the tankers and not the oil responsible for rationing. Chile feels it acutely, being "so near yet so far" from Peruvian oilfields. Brazil probably feels the same in regard to Venezuela, though it is felt here that such a stout and essential supporter of the anti-Axis front will never be left in dire straits for lack of fuel.

Both Argentina and Chile—and Brazil for that matter—can fall back on a few naval tankers for industrial purposes, but hopes run high everywhere that the United States will not let the southern nations down. It is curious how this impression prevails despite the reminder from the Petroleum Co-Ordination Office in Washington that there must be equality of sacrifices in North and South America.

As an example of good neighborliness the United States transferred the Ulysses to Argentina, to increase the tonnage employed in transporting petroleum to Buenos Aires. It is an old carrier but in these days one does not bother much about age. The price paid is not made public but the transfer conditions include full war time guarantees to the United States. The acquisition is of great value to Argentina. It was effected almost at the same time that Argentina raised the price of linseed to the United States.

It is understood that the United States is also giving attention to the problem of fulfilling Latin America's coal requirements. Argentina and Brazil are chiefly concerned. Each consumes about 3,000,000 tons annually, Brazil can supply about half of its own requirements. Argentina is practically dependent on outside sources. These used to come from Europe but since the war the United States has been trying to meet Argentina's needs.

Clocks Beat Scarcity With Paper Pulp Cases

WINSTED, Conn., May 16 (AP)—The W. L. Gilbert Clock Company has overcome a problem of raw material scarcity by producing clocks with cases made from paper pulp.

The company, first clock maker to use pulp, said that while the highly-polished surface of metal and other case materials had not been attained, a variety of designs and colors was possible.

At present the firm is offering pulp case clocks in a single style.

INVITATION to Brides-to-be!

At the Paine Home Planning Studio a delightful gift is waiting for you—a copy of the "BRIDE'S BOOK OF PLANS." This 165-page plastic-bound volume is a guide for making all of your wedding arrangements—and keeps a record of your activities and your budget right through the momentous First Year. Simply drop in and register at the Studio on our second floor. Sorry—copies cannot be mailed.

PAINE Furniture Company

81 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.

Tribute to Seamen Planned On National Maritime Day

High tribute to the seamen of the American merchant marine and the workers in shipyards throughout the country who are "fighting" in the production front, is to be paid next Friday at observances of National Maritime Day to be held throughout the nation.

Boston is to substitute a dinner-meeting at 7 p. m. for the usual noon-day luncheon and later outdoor harbor pageant because of the war. It is the first Maritime Day ever to be observed during a time when the nation was actually at war.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., retired, and now War Shipping Administrator and Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission—the outstanding and recognized No. 1 shipping man of this country—is to be the guest speaker at the Boston dinner at the Hotel Statler.

Port, shipping and waterfront organizations of Boston are joining in the observance of the National Maritime Day, which commemorates the sailing from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, of the old steamship Savannah, on what proved to be the first successful trans-Oceanic voyage under steam propulsion. The Propeller Club of Boston, the Maritime Association, the Boston Marine Society, Foreign Trade Committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Boston Port Authority and the Boston National Maritime Day Committee are sponsors of the event, with Roscoe H. Prior serving as chairman of the committee arranging the observance.

President Roosevelt has urged nation-wide observance of the day and by proclamation has ordered flags displayed all day on public buildings. Governors of all 48 States in the Union have been urged to proclaim May 22 as Maritime Day, by Admiral Land, who pointed out that the nation's shipbuilding program involving construction of 2,300 ships of 23,000,000 tons by the end of 1943, was employing the man power and industry of every State, and that the interest of the entire nation centered in the successful completion of tonnage vital in effecting transportation of men and materials in the war effort.

Admiral Land's talk at the Boston meeting is expected to be based on the gigantic building program described by him as the greatest merchant fleet any nation ever attempted in a short two years

Log of the Port of Boston

School for Seamen

Establishment of a school for training merchant seamen in the use of surface and anti-aircraft guns at the Navy's receiving station, South Boston, to the end that merchant seamen may man guns on commercial ships themselves and thus release Navy gunners for constant duty, won wide approval among leaders of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Union was the first to advocate the training of ship's crews in gunnery, as both a step toward increased safety at sea and as a means of releasing Navy gunners, Union officials declared. The Union plans to continue its efforts to have its plan adopted for men in active merchant service and for those temporarily "on the beach."

Fish Receipts

Receipts of fresh fish at Boston in the first three months of this year totaled 42,099,066 pounds, according to the Boston office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This compares with 65,309,797 pounds for the comparable period a year ago, the decrease this year reflecting the tie-up of trawlers over the dispute of who should pay for war risk insurance for crew members. Average price paid to fishermen in the first quarter of this year was 6.31 cents a pound, compared with 4.04 a year ago.

Maritime Prizes

Five of the seven prizes awarded to outstanding students at the recent graduation exercises of 443 men at the United States Maritime Service Training Station, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., went to members of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, according to Thomas McGowan, Boston agent of the Union.

The school was established by the Maritime Commission to give unlicensed seamen an opportunity to advance to the rank of officer. Most of the graduates have already been signed up by shipping companies.

Leo Haskell, a member of the National Maritime Union since its inception, won the first prize "for the student with the highest standing," Mr. McGowan said. Lee Ariel, who joined the Union in 1937 when he entered the merchant marine, won the second prize "for excellence in navigation." Both of these men were singled out for special commendation by the commanding officer at the graduation exercises, and have been offered positions as members of the school faculty.

In addressing a group of the graduates at Union headquarters in New York, Joseph Curran, President of the Union, said in part: "You have shown that union seamen, given the opportunity to use the knowledge gained from practical experience, can do a job."

Leon Stone

Col. Stretton Coming to N. E. Soon in Salvation Army Post

Col. Richard Fitzgerald Stretton, for the past six years chief secretary and second in command of Salvation Army work in 15 southern states, will take command next week of the New England district with title of Provincial Commander.

He succeeds Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, who has been transferred elsewhere.

The new Salvation Army executive and his wife will be tendered a reception on Monday evening by the officers of the six New England states. At 8 p. m. the same evening, he will be honored at a public meeting at the Army's Palace Corps Auditorium, Washington and East Brookline Streets, Boston.

As Colonel Stretton assumes command of the New England work, Mrs. Stretton will take charge of the Army's Home League, a women's organization which has done much to help the needy.

Colonel Stretton was born and spent the early part of his life in Ireland, the son of a family of Irish land owners. As a young man he arrived in San Francisco, where he became associated with the Salvation Army. In July, 1909, he was appointed private secretary to the late Commissioner, Thomas Estill, in Chicago. In this capacity he obtained a thorough working knowledge of Salvation Army operations.

On With Straw Hat! Fedora Date Now Passed

That commuter waiting for the bus on the turnpike yesterday and sporting a new Panama hat was O. K. after all.

It was May 15—traditional inaugural day of the straw hat season. And style-conscious males did not let overcast skies and threatening showers prevent them from breaking out with a new skimmer.

So off with the old felt fedora, boys, and on with the new straw.

Taking Boston Posts

Reeves Reeves

Col. Richard F. Stretton and Mrs. Stretton

Appointment of Colonel Stretton as Provincial Commander of the Salvation Army for the New England area is announced. Mrs. Stretton will head the Army's Home League.

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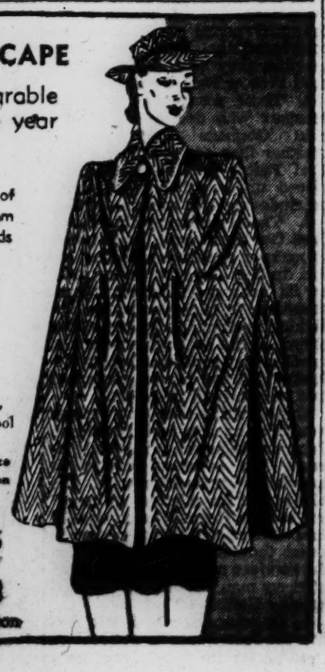

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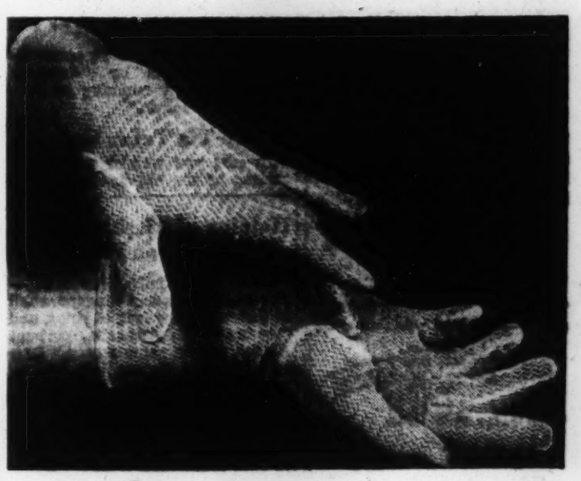

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Germans Report Capture of City of Kerch

Continued from Page 1

Kerch was confirmed only in reports from Germany and German-controlled sources, Russian withdrawals on the Kerch Front were admitted Friday and fall of the City was considered little more than a matter of time. Berlin claimed its forces penetrated Kerch Friday and now hold the town and harbor.

At Kharkov, the Russian armies attacking with American-made tanks were said to have penetrated the City's inner defense line in at least two places while the Germans frantically rushed reserves into the battle.

Unconfirmed dispatches from London asserted that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's troops already were battling in the northeast suburbs of Kharkov, and were fighting the Germans in the streets. These same reports said the Russians were crossing the Donets River on a 70-mile front between Belgorod and Zmiev for the widening offensive.

Losses Inflicted:

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that Russian troops destroyed 255 guns, damaged more than 250 tanks, and brought down 40 enemy planes.

Red Star reported that Russian planes in the Kharkov offensive had blown up the leading tank of a long Nazi column to block a road, silenced antiaircraft guns by dive-bombing, and then reduced more than 60 tanks, 130 trucks, and other vehicles to a burning and twisted mass.

A military commentator in London said most of the Russian strength appears massed on the left of the front between Volchansk and Chuguev.

It was said the Soviets unleashed unsuspected tank forces, which cracked through the German lines in the first assault.

Although it was too early to claim a decisive victory for the Russians, military opinion in London was that Marshal Timoshenko achieved a tactical surprise in launching the attack.

This was indicated, military sources said, by the numbers of German reserve troops captured.

A Stockholm dispatch said the Red Army, flanking Kharkov to the south, had breached the German defenses at Lozovaya in a drive to cut German communications with the entire front south of that point.

Leningrad Front:

Red Army detachments on the Leningrad Front were said to have wiped out 1,200 enemy troops in three days and destroyed two field guns, six blockhouses, and a torpedo boat.

Scouts operating at the enemy rear on the Central Front have wrecked four enemy Army trains and more than 300 Germans were killed in the crashes, Moscow said.

German dispatches reported setbacks to attacking Red Army forces in Lapland, where it said German-Finnish troops isolated and destroyed a Soviet force in "difficult fighting in woods," and on the Murmansk Front, where the Germans claimed the Russians had lost 8,000 killed and much material between April 26 and May 13 in "frustrated outflanking attempt."

In Kola Bay of the Russian far north the German Air Force was said to have destroyed one transport and damaged a merchant ship.

At Sea

One of the boldest attacks yet made by Axis submarines along the United States coasts—the destruction by torpedoes of a large cargo vessel a short distance off the mouth of the Mississippi River—was announced yesterday by the Navy in Washington.

Twenty-seven of the 41 crew members were killed in the explosion and fire in the attack, one of the worst marine tragedies in the history of the Gulf of Mexico. The remaining crew members were burned, with a single exception.

The attack by the German U-boat, which apparently was lying on the shallow bottom waiting for the ship to enter the river, occurred May 12 about a mile and a half from the river's mouth.

While waiting to enter the river, the ship was hit by three torpedoes in rapid succession. Most of the crew never reached the water. Survivors who got to the windward rail jumped and were picked up in about half an hour.

The ship was the fifth attacked in the Gulf of Mexico in less than a week, and the fourth lost. One ship was towed into port, although badly damaged. Three fatalities had been recorded in the previous attacks.

On the morning of the torpedoing, the Navy said, an explosion had shaken the east jetty of the southwest passage of the Mississippi's mouth. Damage was slight and no menace to navigation was caused. The Navy said it had not determined whether it was a stray torpedo, a torpedo fired deliberately by an enemy sub, or some other cause.

All the survivors except one reported they never saw the submarine, which struck with its first torpedo at 3:05 p. m. Central War Time. One survivor reported sighting the periscope. While crew members were taking stations two more torpedoes struck swiftly, and the ship was out of control, eventually sinking in 100 feet of water.

Australia

Swooping down in a sudden attack which apparently caught the Japanese napping, Allied bombers rained destruction Friday on the enemy air base at Lae, northeastern New Guinea, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

"All the bombs dropped on the runway and building area, and large fires were started," a communiqué said.

The raid followed two Allied assaults on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, which lies almost 400 miles to the east.

Allied headquarters made no mention of further Japanese raids on Port Moresby, Allied outpost in southern New Guinea, which has been attacked almost daily of late.

The mandated territory of New Guinea includes northeastern New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, New Britain, the Admiralty Islands, and the Solomon group—in all of which the Japanese have established bases.

China and Burma

A Chinese communiqué from Chungking admitted that a reinforced Japanese column had fought its way into Tengyueh, an important trading town in western Yunnan Province. The communiqué, however, said that fighting still was going on there.

Japanese forces thrusting toward India have made contact with the British in the Chindwin River Valley north of Shwegyin, enemy-held Burma town, and an attack is expected, a British source said.

"There has been no general withdrawal into India," he declared, however, indicating that the British commander, Gen. Harold Alexander, was maintaining some force in the area to check the Japanese drive toward India. The commentator said Chinese "elements" still were in the area between Mandalay and Myitkyina, Burma.

British sources predicted that the British might attempt to form a defensive line in Upper Burma to pin down the Japanese who, otherwise, would be used against the Chinese.

Tokyo dispatches meanwhile said Japanese forces on the Eastern Chinese Front have launched an offensive against 4,500 Chinese troops holding positions east of the Chin River in southeastern Shansi Province.

Squadron Commander Dave Lee Hill of San Antonio, Texas, and his "Flying Tiger" companions shot down eight Japanese planes and probably destroyed or damaged another 11 on May 5 when 92 Japanese planes attempted to wipe out their base near Paoshan in China's Province of Yunnan, Calcutta dispatches said.

A Reuters dispatch from New Delhi, India, said United States Army bombers destroyed 15 Japanese planes in Thursday's attack on the Northern Burma airdrome at Myitkyina.

Prices and Your Purse: Rationing Has Only Begun

Continued from Page 1

converted to coal. He will buy his coal now.

The White House is getting a special sugar allowance for official entertaining, but it must be strictly accounted for. Mrs. Roosevelt threatens to have guests "bring their own" if the ration proves too small.

Good News for Father

OPA's advice on how to care for a carpet (now that wool and jute are scarce) contains goods news for father.

"Never," it says, "beat a carpet or shake a small rug. Such treatment may snap the fibers and loosen the foundation."

Instead, the OPA recommends cleaning carpets by "thorough sweeping and vacuuming on both sides of the fabric."

Where Tin Tubes Go

In case you wonder what's becoming of the old toothpaste and shaving cream tubes you've been taking to the drugstore, they are sent to the Tin Salvage Institute, Newark, N. J., agent for the Metals Reserve Company, and RFC subsidiary.

The tin salvaged by the Institute is to be disposed of at the direction of the War Production Board.

Passenger Rationing

Sharp curtailment of passenger space on airplanes announced in connection with War Department operation of the airplanes, plus the east coast gas rationing brings nearer the day of railroad passenger rationing. If you plan to travel this summer, better go early!

Trimmings

The appearance of men's shirts won't be changed much under the WPB's new conservation order, but the shirt tail trimmings and pockets saved will make several million more shirts.

Holding of Alaska Seen Depending on More Ships

OAKLAND, Calif., May 16 (AP)—The Philippines and Singapore fell to the enemy for lack of ships, and "we may lose Australia, perhaps Alaska, for the same reason," Rear Admiral J. W. Greensblade warned yesterday.

The Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District appealed directly to 12,000 men at the Moore Shipbuilding Company for their utmost effort in ship production.

Victory or defeat, the Admiral declared, hinges largely on our ability to replace ship losses and build up a sufficient margin to carry war goods and supplies to our men on foreign lands and seas.

Americans Leave

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 15. Delayed. (AP)—The first of the Americans left behind in Bulgaria when the Legation moved out last December arrived in Turkey under arrangements made through Swiss diplomats. About 15 were believed to have been held in Bulgaria when the Legation left.

Oregon Builds Road To High Ski Trails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDY, Ore.—Steady increase in the number of skiers has made it necessary for the Oregon State Highway Department to add a new highway to the arteries serving the snow fields of the State. The new road will link the present Mt. Hood Loop Highway with Timberline Lodge, most popular skiing rendezvous in the State.

The new highway, scheduled for completion next year, will travel the shortest possible route—five miles—from the Loop to the Lodge located high on the rocky slopes of Mt. Hood. It will be four lanes wide in order to permit the steadily increasing number of automobiles which daily make the trip to the Lodge and return during the winter season.

All clearance work on the selected roadway has been completed with much of the grading and fill work already done. Engineers worked out a minimum grade for the entire distance—the lowest grade achieved thus far on any road to this spot on Oregon's skyline—and inspectors have declared the roadway not only will be a safe roadway but will be scenic.

Alberta's Flood Receding And Traffic Is Restored

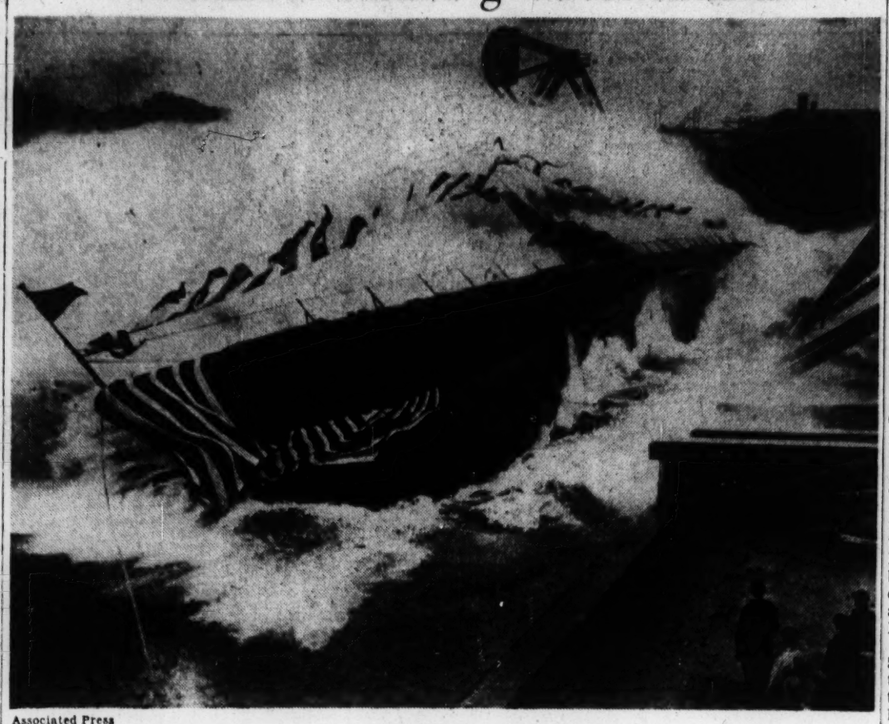
CALGARY, Alberta, May 16 (AP) Rivers flooded by the heaviest cloudburst in 10 years are receding in southern Alberta, leaving damage running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Rail and highway traffic was interrupted in some places but service has been restored.

Marine Commander Safe

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Maj. James P. S. Devereaux, Marine Commander on Wake Island when that outpost was taken by the Japanese, is alive and well in Shanghai, his relatives here were informed today. A Red Cross message under the international agreement on information of prisoners of war told of his whereabouts.

Submarine Building Moves Inland



Associated Press

The Peto Is Launched on the Great Lakes

Hitting the water with a mighty splash the 1,500-ton submarine Peto is launched at the yards of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company at Manitowoc, Wis. The Peto was the first Navy submarine to be built in inland waters and was launched sideways because of the narrowness of the ship basin.

U. S. Is Building Submarines at Inland Port

Continued from Page 1

in 15 different sections, each weighing from 37 to 68 tons and being from 15 to 24 feet in length.

These sections, made from parts built in adjoining machine shops, are constructed in a huge cradle located in a covered shop. When they are well along, they are moved outside to a submarine way at the edge of the water, where they are fastened together and other equipment, such as the propellor, is attached.

One of the most interesting features of indoor construction is the fact that the separate sections are built upside down. This permits an easier welding of the keel, the most difficult portion of the submarine to attach, and it also means a stronger weld, since a downward directed flame gives greater strength and speed.

Launched Sideways

Still another unusual feature of production at Manitowoc is the fact that the submarines are launched sideways due to the narrowness of the ship basin.

One of the most important aids to the quick and accurate output of undersea craft at Manitowoc is the use of the "mock-up" of a submarine. This is an exact wooden replica of the submarine to be built, duplicating it in almost every detail and in size. Workmen go to the "mock-up" and measure off the parts which are later put together in the 15 separate sections. Although expensive to build, the "mock-up" is said to repay its cost many times during each new submarine job.

At the present time the Manitowoc is known to have contracts for 10 sister submarines including the Peto. The names of these underwater craft, all of them taken from fish, are Peto, Pogy, Pompon, Puffer, Rasher, Raton, Ray, Redfin, Robalo, and Rock. The Peto, pronounced pay-to, is a species of mackerel found in the waters near Florida.

Submarine Strength

At the outbreak of the war on Dec. 7, the United States had 111 submarines with the fleet and 73 others either building or contracted for. In December Congress authorized 150,000 additional tons of shipping, which were said to include 23 submarines among other naval vessels. A few days ago President Roosevelt signed a bill providing for 200,000 more tons, which Rep. Carl D. Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said would be devoted entirely to the construction of submarines. It is believed that this tonnage will permit the building of well over 100 new underwater fighters.

It is expected that Manitowoc will receive an order for a portion of these two new additions to the submarine building program, if it has not already done so. In addition to this Lake Michigan yard, underwater vessels are now being built at Mare Island, Cal., the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., and the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn.

With a record of Great Lakes construction of more than 70 years, Manitowoc has increased employment by nearly 600 per cent during the past two years. Due to the use of modern machine shops, it is now possible to turn out submarines with a large number of second and third grade mechanics, whereas it was once necessary to have a force composed almost entirely of first grade men. So small is the city and so close the countryside that a number of workers are said to milk their famous Wisconsin cows before coming to work.

Significant as is the existence of the Manitowoc submarine yard, it is not entirely unexpected, since the Great Lakes have a great tradition of submarine experimentation—one submarine even having allegedly been developed to perpetrate a kidnapping, which fortunately, never came off.

The first submarine on the lakes was launched at Michigan City, Ind., in 1845, the inventor poling his craft along and hoping to use it to recover lost treasure.

American and Japanese Navies In Battleship Building Race

Continued from Page 1

fore the next issue of this annual appears.

"Six battleships of the Iowa class of 45,000 tons and five of the Montana class either are under construction or are in process of being laid down.

"The first of a class of six battlecruisers, the Alaska, was laid down in December, 1941."

Japan's Big Program

Completion of Japan's five new battleships is expected to give her a battle line of at least 14 ships, including nine pre-Washington conference vessels and excluding the Haruna, listed in United States records as sunk off the Philippines.

[The United States lists two others as damaged. United States capital ship strength is given in latest Washington tabulations as 15, including the North Carolina and Washington—of the new 35,000-ton class—and excluding one battleship sunk and one damaged.]

Concerning the British Navy the new edition's most interesting contribution is pictures of new cruisers of the 8,000-ton Mauritius class and the 5,450-ton Dido class. It also includes a picture of the 33,950-ton battleship Nelson under way after being holed by an Italian torpedo.

The new book records a class of 12,000 or 15,000-ton Japanese warships apparently modeled after Germany's pocketbattleships and known as the Chichibu class. Jane's says these actually are heavy armored cruisers rather than battleships. It lists them this year in place of three similar ships identified last year as the Kajekura, Kasino, and Hachijo, to which the 1940 edition attributed six 12-inch guns each instead of the eight-inch guns carried by most cruisers and larger than the 11-inch guns of the German pocket-battleships.

The Nissin, it added, may turn out to be an airplane carrier while the Takamatu may wind up in the Chichibu class of pocket battleships. These two, however, still are listed in the group of five 40,000-tonners.

The book noted a slight increase in Japanese cruiser and destroyer strength over that listed in the last edition and said it was "believed that the total Japanese submarine strength is over 80."

Jane's said "a certain shrinkage is observable in the pages devoted to the German navy, which appears to have done little or nothing to replace its losses in capital ships and cruisers" (chiefly the 35,000-ton Bismarck and the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee).

It noted that identification numbers of German submarines now are known to run as high as U-570 but added that "this does not necessarily imply that the total is equal to this figure since the numbering is done on an arbitrary basis, leaving gaps between groups."

Jane's noted that in the list of the Italian Navy "gaps are rapidly growing and would be still more frequent were it possible to identify all the cruisers and destroyers sunk in encounters with the British Mediterranean fleet.

"It seems probable that not more than half the cruisers with which Italy entered the war have survived, nor is it believed that there has been any substantial reinforcement from the list of ships under construction, presumably owing to a shortage of steel and other metals."

The yearbook said news of the Russian Navy "remains scanty," adding that "little can be ascertained about war losses, though undoubtedly enemy claims are exaggerated."

Oregon's Governor Loses in Primary

PORTLAND, Ore., May 16 (AP)—Senate Minority Leader Charles L. McNary, who was so busy in Washington he couldn't come home to campaign, overwhelmingly won the Republican renomination yesterday.

His opponent in November apparently will be Walter W. Whitbeck, Portland insurance man, who was leading Dr. Macbeth A. Milne, Portland dentist, 22,376 to 13,723, in 1,011 precincts in the race for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Gov. Charles A. Sprague lost to Secretary of State Earl Snell in his contest for the Republican nomination.

State Senator Lew Wallace was leading Howard Latourette, Democratic National Committeeman, in the Democratic race for Governor.

Oregon's two Republican Representatives, Homer Angell of Portland and James W. Mott, Salem, who was unopposed, won hominations, but the third Representative, Walter M. Pierce, La Grande Democrat, was trailing.

In the free-for-all race in the newly-created Fourth District (Southwestern Oregon), Harris Ellsworth, Roseburg editor, appeared to have won the Republican nomination, while Edward C. Kelly, Medford attorney, was leading on the Democratic ticket.

New Jersey Reports Drop in Relief Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON N. J., May 16—Relief costs in New Jersey and the number of persons aided again dropped during March, Charles R. Erdman, Jr., State Municipal Aid director, reported today.

Expenditures for March were $557,572, which was 6.6 per cent under the preceding month. There were 22,338 cases, a drop of 7.6 per cent. The unemployable group accounts for more than 55 per cent of the total load.

Key Point in Nazi Drive

By a Staff Artist

City of Kerch

Vital point on the Kerch Peninsula in Southern Russia which the German High Command claims has been captured. This is a stepping-stone in the German drive toward the rich oil fields of the Caucasus.

Women of Canada and U. S. For Victory and Durable Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"It isn't woman's duty to build the machinery of co-operation, but it is her duty to build the spirit that will make this co-operation work." Consciousness of such duty evidently underlies the current impressive effort of American and Canadian women to promote a United Nations victory and a durable peace.

This duty was stated by Mrs. Frederic Beggs of Wyckoff, New Jersey, to the joint meeting of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, the Committee on International Relations, which have been conferring at Ottawa, and which represent more than 2,000,000 American and Canadian women respectively.

Increasing the scope and importance of the conference were delegates from Latin-American women's groups and representatives of European women. Before the three-day conference closed on May 9 these had volunteered and been enthusiastically accepted as co-partners in the conference's aims through formation of an Inter-Continental Committee.

Delegates included more than 50 members of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War and the Committee on International Relations.

A Common Bond

"We come from everywhere, we represent all manner of organizations, but we have a common bond—a hatred of war and the social, economic and political conditions that cause war," said Mrs. Beggs.

The delegates attended a tea at Government House and a broadcast of the American "Town Meeting of the Air" program at which speakers of the two countries discussed the topic: "How can Canada and the United States co-operate further to win the war?"

In session the delegates discussed how Canada and the United States might resist propaganda aimed at dividing them, and also such joint problems as distribution of food and labor, and Canadian-American economic relations.

Study of Propaganda

The propaganda menace was studied at a meeting in Canada's Parliament buildings. David S. S. Mackenzie, of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, warned against accepting enemy-fostered stories.

One of these was the "myth" that Germany was on the verge of internal collapse. He warned also against expecting the people of occupied Europe to rise against their invaders.

Brooke Claxton, Member of Parliament, explained Canadian border regulations and the currency exchange system. He said Canadian money is below United States par value because Canada wants it that way. He warned the two countries represented that the next German propaganda blitz would be aimed at stirring up bad feeling between Canada and the United States: "Hitler will charge the United States with imperialism."

Economic Co-operation

Mrs. Malbone W. Graham of Los Angeles, Chairman of the South Pacific Region of the American Association of University Women, said in a convention address that the growing economic and social co-operation between Canada and the United States, North America and South America, is the foundation for the new postwar world.

In a discussion of proposals for a post-armistice world government that would insure peace, Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, Canada's Assistant Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, described for the delegates the major committees which have been set up between Canada and the United States for wartime co-operation. The Permanent Joint Board on Defense and the Joint Economic Committee are two wartime boards which will carry over into peacetime and work for greater co-operation in the Western Hemisphere, Dr. Keenleyside said.

"If we can maintain the present forms and spirit of co-operation between the United Nations, it would be difficult for war to break out again," he declared. "It is important that we develop methods of co-operation during the war.

For World of Justice

The American delegates took back with them to the women they represent in all parts of the United States the framework of a permanent joint committee of the American and Canadian organizations to "assist in strengthening the Allied effort to win the war and in furthering co-operation for the establishment of a world of law, justice and order."

Commandos—defined as "trouble shooters who will be rushed to rumor centers"—will be launched by the women as a means of fighting propaganda which seeks to split the Allied countries.

The Commandos were suggested by Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs of New York. To combat "whispering campaigns" which may break out in the United States, two or three Canadian women will be sent to the district to speak against any rumors that may be spread.

The joint committee will also work toward a conference which would bring together women of North America and South America.

Before the three-day conference ended, delegates planned an educational campaign for greater understanding between the two countries which will be launched through women's pages of newspapers, national women's magazines, bulletins sent out by the committee, study groups, women's fraternities and speaking tours.

Nationalism Criticized

An analysis and summary of the convention sessions was made by Dr. Emily Hickman, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, United States National Board, Young Women's Christian Association, and Professor of European History, New Jersey College.

Dr. Hickman stressed that the delegates must work to educate public opinion toward international co-operation.

"The gift that this convention has proved women have in organizing insures that adult education will be carried on, and in this way people will be educated from nationalistic to internationalistic viewpoints," she said. "Nationalism, or the doctrine of 'we ourselves,' is able to defeat us all in the end if it isn't checked."

German Classification Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The classification of Germans in the Americas as free or Nazi citizens of Germany has been formally proposed to the residents of that nationality in Argentina. It is signed by Dr. Otto Strasser, leader of a Free German movement, whose press office in Buenos Aires is responsible for its circulation.

Classification was first suggested more than a year ago. The demand became more insistent when the United States was attacked and other republics of the Americas were involved, at least diplomatically, in the war, after the Rio de Janeiro conference.

According to a memorandum of the Free German Movement, which has been translated into Spanish for propagation in Argentina, classification of Germans should be effected according to the following principles:

1. All German citizens (that is, those possessing a German passport) who have legal domicile in countries of the Allied nations or neutral countries sympathizing with the democratic cause should declare, in writing, within a determined period and before the corresponding local authority, whether they wish to be considered Free or Nazi Germans.

2. Those possessing a German passport who declare themselves Nazi Germans (regardless of whether they are members of the Nazi Party) will be interned or placed under police vigilance to preclude any fifth column activity.

3. Those declaring themselves Free Germans would be required to make a declaration to that effect to the German Government or its nearest diplomatic representative. In such declaration individual recognition of the Hitler regime as the legal government of the German people would be withdrawn and the person concerned free to ignore all its edicts.

The objection that such persons would be exposing their families in Germany to arrest is rejected because "an overseas resident is completely independent of the ideology of his relatives at home" and because it would be practically "impossible for the Nazi regime to arrest thousands of persons when the services are urgently required of every man and woman in present-day Germany."

4. In return for such declaration the Free Germans will receive an identification certificate of their political ideology.

5. Those Germans who declare themselves free will give a proof their loyalty to the democratic cause by contributing 10 per cent of their income. These contributions will be invested in war loans or national bonds of the corresponding countries.

Rationing and Taxes Backed by Churches

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—A resolution urging willing acceptance of rationing and increased taxation and a reduction in personal spending to allow greater war bond purchases and higher relief donations was adopted yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

The resolution called for repudiation of hoarding as "unfair to one's neighbors," and declared: "We believe that a free people, acting in voluntary co-operation, can carry through a great national effort even more effectively than a totalitarian state can do through coercion."

Hadley Medal in Music Given to Mrs. MacDowell

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the composer, was awarded last night the Henry Hadley Medal "for outstanding service to American music" by the National Association for American Composers and Conductors. The award was named in honor of the Association's founder.

The Association also founded a fellowship in creative music in memory of Hadley at the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, N. H., which has been maintained and developed largely through Mrs. MacDowell's efforts.

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Axis Interests Back Spain In Trans-Atlantic Air Move?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—It is reported here that Axis interests are strongly though silently supporting Spanish endeavors to establish air connections with South America. It is probable that Germany will supply the modern equipment essential for regular operation of the South Atlantic service if the lack of this proves an obstacle to agreement.

Alternatively, Germany may be able to fall back on the new Vichy Government which controls Air France, the company which was the first to establish trans-Atlantic air services to South America and still possesses port and equipment facilities, although these are temporarily closed down, in every South American country essential to the service—Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. If the resuscitation of this service becomes necessary, it will follow the old route via Dakar and the French West and North African empire.

There are repeated reports here that Germany and Italy—for both the Condor and Lati connections have been cut across the Atlantic—are willing to connect with either country, for both Spain and France maintain cordial diplomatic relationship with the key country on the air route—Brazil. As discussions have already advanced considerably with Spain, however, it is thought that the Axis will prefer these to proceed in the hope of arriving at an early agreement.

Brazilian Aid Sought

Argentina and Spain have been discussing improvement of communications between the two countries since the Italian Lati Line was forced out of the trans-Atlantic service and are trying to induce Brazil, whose co-operation would be essential, to take over the Lati and the German Condor planes which are stored there. The German Condors were previously employed on the same trans-Atlantic route, although it was the Lati planes which finally maintained the wartime aerial connections of the Axis with South America.

Last month there was an attempted sale of seven Lati planes to Fiat of Argentina but this was prevented by the Brazilian Government. The aircraft remaining in Brazil are tri-motored Savoia-Marchettis and it was suggested these would be used for Buenos Aires services to Montevideo and Asuncion.

The idea of a re-established direct air service to Europe also interests Argentina, and it is one of the principal subjects to be discussed with the Spanish mission of Don Eduardo Aunos when it arrives here within the next few weeks. Both countries are doing their utmost to interest Brazil in the proposition, which appears to have several alternatives.

The Spanish Government, using the Iberia Company, would like and is prepared to operate a service throughout, from Spain to Argentina. There is an offer for the Iberia company to fly to Brazil, where a local company would take over with an Argentine connection thereafter. Another suggestion is that a Spanish-Argentine air company be formed, perhaps with Brazilian participation, if this could be obtained. There is always the prospective Argentine-Brazilian Air Company in the background, which, when formed, might operate the South American end altogether.

Greatest Enthusiasm

Argentina and Spain appear more enthusiastic than Brazil about the proposal, but Brazilian sympathy and support must be won for the service to be established.

In Buenos Aires and Madrid the chief difficulty stressed is lack of modern equipment. This is where Germany would come in, it is suggested here. The Nazis want a quick and reliable service to South America at this time when one of their principal naval offensives is directed off the New World's eastern littoral. It is essential, too, for them, that these communications extend to Argentina, one of the two remaining American countries where they enjoy diplomatic immunity. If safe neutral transport can be arranged to Buenos Aires, this could be automatically extended to the south Pacific, because Chile, the second country which maintains Axis connections, lies immediately across the land border.

It would be a notable achievement for the Axis to re-establish such aerial connections, after but a brief hiatus, with the assurance that neutral control, for the greater part, might be in the friendly hands of a Spanish Nationalist company.

It might be fatal, however, for Germany to show any interest in the proposal at the beginning. The report was spread, first of all, that it would be unable to supply the modern planes required by Spain for this purpose, though negotiations were never reported to have fallen through completely.

Reliable sources here declare there has never been any doubt about obtaining German machines and equipment when contracts are arranged to inaugurate the service. It is understood that all the Lati facilities in Spain and Spain's Atlantic island possessions are ready to be placed at the disposal of the new service, if the South American arrangements are completed satisfactorily.

French Africa Facilities

Reports are also in circulation here that with the Laval rapprochement between Berlin and Vichy the Spanish company might get facilities on the French West African coast, whence Air France planes used to fly to South America. Spain must necessarily be the go-between because of the absence of Axis diplomatic relationships with Brazil, although what Air France may do or what can be done with it is of equal interest because Vichy has diplomatic relationships with all concerned, including Brazil.

No suggestion is made that Argentina is aware of the German interest in the proposed air service. That country wants trade with Spain, but so far this has been one-sided. A Spanish mission will try to work out what Spain can give in exchange for Argentine wheat and other food. Argentina is chiefly interested in Bilbao iron. One cargo is already on its way, 1,000 tons aboard the Monte Gorbea.

Spanish-Argentine trade is carried by Spanish ships only. Hitherto, these have refused to carry mail to Europe. This may be brought up as a transportation topic when the Aunos mission arrives, because the Spanish vessels are the only direct line to Europe.

These Spanish ships—they are known as the "Cabos"—do not accept mails because they complain that the British censors at Trinidad cause serious delay. On one of its last trips the steamship Cabo de Hornos brought in 600 sacks of mail, but this was only because the Trinidad censors had taken these off another boat and, after examination, consigned them by the Cabo de Hornos.

Food Maneuver

The Argentine Post Office has stopped receiving food parcels for dispatch to Spain but people in Argentina are sending a fair quantity to their relatives and friends in that country by packing it as cargo and paying ordinary shipping bills.

Incidentally, since the Lati line was suspended the Pan American system has reported tremendous increase in air mail from South America to Lisbon, via the United States. Air epress is accepted for Europe, excepting valuables, money or dangerous material, but the parcels must be consigned to someone in Lisbon, this person having to send the goods from Lisbon to wherever it is wished to send it.

However, it is well known that a United States air service has been organized from Natal, Brazil, to Bolama, Africa, and connection thence to Lisbon. A twice monthly service was reported in February last, and at that time officials were recommending that the public employ the North Atlantic—via New York—route, since the South Atlantic service was not well organized at that time. Allied defense considerations will probably require more secrecy being maintained about American development along this air route, although the same considerations will also require a close watch on the Spanish bid to fly there, too.

Free French Conquer Desert to Battle Axis

Cover 100 miles in 10 days over blistering sands to attack Italian outposts in Africa.

By Dudley Harmon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa — Blistering sandstorms—water shortage —a truck which gets stuck in the sand 20 times in 50 yards—who said the desert was romantic? Certainly not the Free French soldiers, who carry out successful raids against Axis forces in one of the wildest regions of the world.

In their latest raid, operating from the Chad, the Free French struck north over the rugged Tibesti crags and on through the desert to capture the four Italian posts of Uigh el Kebir, Tedjerre, el Gatroun and Tmessa. Pinpoints in the Fezzan province of Libya, yet they represent the furtherest north the Free French have struck from the Chad.

"It took us ten days," said a Frenchman who accompanied the raiders, "to go 100 miles by truck. It usually takes 15, providing you are lucky and your truck doesn't break down in the sand.

Difficulties of Supplies

"In a region where there are only scattered posts populated by a handful of white people, food and water are hard to come by. It is even more difficult to supply troops when they cover 1,250 miles as we did. A shipment of bulls was sent to X, a post in the north, so we could have meat when we got there. Half the animals were almost useless when they arrived; they could not stand the 700 kilometers march over hot sand and rough stone."

The Frenchman describes how he passed a convoy of eight trucks, five of which had broken down. Often his truck got stuck in the sand as many as 20 times in 300 yards. Soldiers worked under the blistering sun to pry it out again.

When a sandstorm blew for six consecutive days, traffic ceased almost entirely and the planes could not take off. Two of the French aircraft were forced down by sandstorms onto a plateau in the Tibesti. Both crew and planes were saved. Another storm drove a plane to a forced landing in the mountains, but it was able to return to its base later.

Free French Leader

Leader of the Free French attacks was General Leclerc, Commander of the Free French forces in the Chad, General Leclerc was at first reluctant to assume the title of General recently bestowed on him by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. He felt there were older men in the service who had done as much as he. Only at the insistence of General de Gaulle did he finally consent to his new rank.

General Leclerc could tell one of the most dramatic stories of any of the Free French officers. Escaping from Germany after the Armistice, he went to his brother-in-law's château, to find it occupied by Germans. Borrowing his brother-in-law's dinner jacket, he passed himself off as a friend of the family. He indicated allegiance to Franco-German collaboration and then stole one of their bicycles and went off into the night.

Operations by Free French forces against the Italian posts took place from Feb. 27 to March 5. Mourzouck was heavily bombed by French planes. One of the land patrols pushed to a daring point on a road linking the Mourzouck region with the rear. French losses were insignificant.

Surprise Attack

The posts of Uigh el Kebir, el Gatroun and Tmessa were taken by a surprise attack and without losses. The post of Tedjerre was seized after a violent combat and despite intervention of German and Italian planes. The enemy lost numerous killed and wounded and two officers were taken prisoner.

In its baptism of fire, the Free French naval aviation vessel Bretagne met with extremely bad weather. The young aviators, however, fulfilled their mission despite difficult conditions. Colonel C. has just returned after a bombing flight over an Italian post. His plane, after the campaign of France, was brought to French Equatorial Africa by its crew, some of whom are still flying her.

Following their daring raid, the Free French soldiers returned to Fort Lamy, lonely outpost in the extreme north of French Equitorial Africa, near Lake Chad. It is in this settlement of barracks and mud huts, on a treeless plain, that the soldiers of Free France wait for the order to attack. They while away the time until they can fight by playing ancient victorolas, and thumbing through old magazines.

Associated Press

Difficulties of Desert Warfare

Soldiers in Africa have more than an ordinary enemy to fight. They are forced to wage a constant battle against sand. These pictures show what often happens in dry, windblown desert sands. Above: An officer's car hesitates before a forbidding stretch of desert. Below: Stuck again. Soldiers place light portable treads in front of the wheels. These will be constantly pulled into place ahead of it until it is past the soft spot and is able to proceed alone on firmer ground.

Size of Latest U-Boats?

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Germany may be using submarines three times the size of her Deutschland of World War I, to supply her U-boat nests along the Atlantic Coast.

One line from the diary of a German soldier in Africa, received here, contains an offhand reference which opens up a whole field of speculation.

Picked up by the British on a Libyan battlefield, the diary contained an entry referring to the work of traitors and spies in tipping the British to German activity, mine-field locations, and the like. And there was this phrase, dated Sept. 5, 1941:

"The same thing happened in Bardia Harbor. As soon as the 6,000-ton supply-carrying U-boat came in, the Tommies bombarded the harbor."

There has been talk for years of great, cargo-carrying submarines under construction in the Reich, but no definite information.

If Germany has such vessels and is prepared to use them in any number she may introduce a new and important factor into the war.

For months last year it was not clear how Germany, even with its known aerial transport and surface ship activity, could equip and enlarge its Libyan army at the rate it was moving. The submarine, hinted in the diary, and many others like them, could be the answer.

And now, with its 1,000 and 1,500-ton undersea warcraft operating in packs outside America's harbors, such mother craft carrying oil, ammunition, and supplies would give Germany a tremendous increase in striking power. The largest known undersea warcraft was the French Surcouf, recently sunk. The smallest are Japan's two-men boats such as were used at Pearl Harbor.

Instead of spending two thirds of their time going and coming from bases in Germany and Occupied France, the time of a U-boat's operation would be limited only by the necessity of rest for its crew.

This problem of crew relief is one of the greatest worries of a submarine fleet commander. Transport submersibles might solve that, also, by providing constant rotation.

The World War I trans-Atlantic cruises of the 2,000-ton Deutschland, which took 16 days each way, were startling in the United States at the time. On her first voyage she brought a 750-ton cargo. Vessels three times her size, vessels half as large as battle cruisers, might keep a submarine fleet operating far from home bases almost indefinitely.

'Women's West Point' For Fort Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 16 (AP)—Fort Des Moines is going feminine after a robustly masculine 100-year history.

The Army post, established in 1842, yesterday was designated by the War Department as the site for training officers for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Plans call for training 5,000 women officers in the post, now being used as a Selective Service induction center. The fort, already nicknamed "a West Point for women," is to be enlarged and improved for the WAAC at a cost of approximately $3,000,000. Its present capacity is 1,500 men.

A former cavalry and artillery center, its facilities already have been expanded through the recent construction of a new mess hall, induction building and finance office.

Among other things, the women will find a polo grounds, several baseball diamonds, a golf links—and maybe the regular masculine military garrison at the post.

Southeastern Coast Lighting Limited

ATLANTA, Ga., May 16 (AP)—An order prohibiting many types of lighting and restricting other illumination along the southeastern coast was issued yesterday by Maj. Gen. William Bryden, Fourth Corps Area Commander.

The order is applicable to all lighting for a distance of 10 miles inland and for city lighting, in communities of more than 5,000 population, within 30 miles of the coast. States in the Fourth Corps Area affected are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and all of Florida except the extreme northwestern portion.

Similar regulations already are in force along the rest of the eastern seaboard to prevent silhouetting of ships to the advantage of Axis submarines.

Illuminated signs, floodlights and sports parks lighting all are on the prohibited list. Street lights are to be dimmed and structures along shorelines are to black out all windows except those facing inland.

New Allied Moves Designed To Split Up Japan's Forces

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 16—There are, even now, no details of the important battle in the Coral Sea. But the assessments of this naval engagement off Northeast Australia appear to give mounting credence to the interpretation that the Allies' main concern was to force the Japanese to disperse their forces.

A similar strategy lies behind the occupation of Madagascar.

For the Allies have learned that the Japanese plan of multiple attacks in different fields is calculated to split up the defending forces. The United Nations clearly do not intend to permit Nippon to continue these tactics.

Madagascar commands southwestern approaches to the Indian Ocean; it straddles the Cape route to the Middle East and Russia.

Equally significant is the fact that a warning has been sent to the Vichy Government that the same thing that is happening in Madagascar now is likely to happen in other Vichy overseas possessions.

The timely action in regard to Madagascar has been welcomed here particularly as indicating the clear appreciation by the combined British and American staffs that the war is a race.

It is obvious that, given due time, America's war potential in itself must outweigh Axis resources unless these are augmented by unbelievably productive conquests.

Forestalled for First Time

Axis plans for victory therefore are keyed onto the inflexible policy of not giving the Allies time to develop their strength, but, instead, giving them maximum difficulty while developing the Axis' own potentialities.

Up to now the Axis powers have been remarkably successful along this line. But at Madagascar for the first time they have been forestalled, and this development synchronizes with the first definite sign that the United Nations are gaining firm air superiority over the Nazis in Europe.

With American airplane production really rolling and American airmen joining with the British to raid continental bases and scour European waters, the Nazi submarine campaign is liable to be countered at its source far more effectively than ever before.

Future Developments

This is the quickest and surest form of antisubmarine warfare, in which the Britons and Americans are about to intensify their efforts appreciably, throwing all they can on the sea and in the air to gain the utmost possible value from the installation of the British on Madagascar as one of the essential defensive moves prior to the unfoldment—however gradually—of the United Nations counteroffensives on all fronts.

Airplanes are obviously destined to play a progressively important part in the maritime prelude as increase of the armament they carry makes them more and more formidable to surface vessels and submarines.

"Beat the U-boat and you've won the war" is the dictum uttered here by Admiral Harold R. Stark, American Commander in Chief in European waters.

Establishment of this antisubmarine expert in close personal contact with Britain's naval chiefs on this side of the Atlantic synchronizes with the revelation that the "tank-buster" methods for which the Russians claim such success on land are being applied to the Axis menace beneath the waves.

Heavier Arms in Planes

This is held to be the purport of the disclosure by Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the United States Army Air Corps [in his address to the West Point cadets] that the RAF is now fitting big Liberator bombers with four cannons in the nose to augment depth charges and other antisubmarine devices used against the elusive U-boats which are far faster and longer ranged than those which caused the Allies so much anxiety in the last war.

Britain and America were in closest consultation upon sea matters long before Japan brought American into the war and British and American commanders are understood to have no secrets from each other in the field of radio-detection of submarines, in tactical methods, or in future operational plans.

PERSONAL PROBLEMS

that come up every day

by Elizabeth Ann Baker

SPRING HOUSECLEANING TIME!

Take a little longer this year . . make yourself a time schedule — and don't include so much polishing and scrubbing in one day that you're too tired for that Red Cross meeting!

• • •

Recipe files should be cleaned out this spring, too! Store heavy-on-sugar recipes for the duration. And put Rumford's Sugarless Recipes right in the front of the file you use every day! Then you can satisfy your family's sweet tooth with cakes and cookies — and not even touch your sugar ration! (Rumford's Sugarless Recipes are so good, you'll probably give them a permanent place in your file . even after ration books are passed!)

• • •

Plan in advance morale-lifting menus to serve during the housecleaning siege! And make them *easy to prepare.* Hot soup (dehydrated!) . . . mealy white potatoes (baked while you loll in a refreshing bath) . broiled steak (men love to take charge here — draft him to take over while you powder your nose!) . . a tossed green salad (dressing made in advance) . . . and — the gala note!—a Rumford Sugarless One-Egg Cake for dessert. You can whip it up in a jiffy—and (score one for Rumford!) you'll use no sugar at all!

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You may wait until the last minute to bake your cake for dinner . . . but with Rumford Baking Powder to help you guard against failure, the family won't go without dessert! Rumford's *double-action* insures dependable raising . . . that means less wasted food — which is as big a part of our campaign for victory as studying first aid!

• •

Pantry shelves seem to look cheeriest of all after spring housecleaning—with their clean paper and sprightly trimmings. Be sure your pantry shelves are as up-to-date in their contents as they are in their costume! Take inventory . . and if Rumford Baking Powder isn't on your staple shelf—order it from your grocer *now!* (P. S. Write today for your FREE copy of Rumford's Sugarless Recipes! Address Rumford, Box 9DS, Rumford, R. I.)

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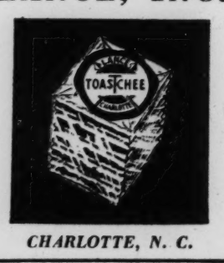

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Lot of French Refugees More Hapless Under Laval

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rise to power of Pierre Laval, Hitler's henchman in France, presents a very real danger to the lives of large numbers of refugees now held in France.

Vichy just announced that Darquier de Pellepoix, the French equivalent of Hitler's Jew-baiter, Juleus Streicher, has been appointed Commissary for Jewish Affairs. This is likely to mean that the Jewish refugees as well as the French Jews will be faced with the same treatment that has been dealt out to German Jews during the past nine years.

Next to the United States, France was the country which was most liberal in admitting those who were persecuted. Treatment of the refugees, once admitted, however, did not correspond to this liberal attitude. Almost from the beginning, the refugees were harassed by the French police, and 300,000 Spanish Loyalists were immediately interned under almost subhuman conditions.

With the war came the internment of German and Austrian refugees: since the defeat, the ordeal of those unhappy men, women and children has become increasingly worse.

First-Hand Information

The appalling living conditions in the French refugee camps have been described by Howard L. Brooks, of the Staten Island Unitarian Church, who until the fall of 1941 worked in France as a social worker, and also by Varian Fry, another American relief worker recently returned to this country.

The Franco-German armistice agreement contained that shameful clause under which the Pétain Government was to hand over any German citizen claimed by the Nazi authorities. This clause, fortunately, was not put into effect immediately, thus enabling many prominent anti-fascists to leave France to find a new refuge overseas. Moreover, many local officials in France had a greater sense of honor than the men at Vichy. In many cases they helped to hide refugees when the German commissions visited the camps. In other cases they helped refugees to escape over the Spanish frontier.

Several French courts faced with extradition claims on the part of the French Government flatly refused to hand over such outstanding Spaniards as Luigi Caballero and other former ministers of the republic.

Many of the leading personalities among the emigrants today find themselves in safety; but others are still in hiding under false names. Breitscheid, Hilferding and Thyssen were the only prominent political refugees who were actually seized by the French police and handed over to the Gestapo. But these constitute by no means the only cases of extradition. Many lesser known political refugees, especially former trade union officials and Communist workers, fell into the hands of the Nazis, who were aided and abetted by the Sûreté National.

While men of international reputation and others with wealthy relatives overseas were able to leave France in time, the large mass of the refugees remained trapped. Approximately 200,000 refugees remain in France today, half of whom must be Spanish Loyalists, while 50,000 are Jewish refugees from Central and Eastern Europe.

Some 40,000 to 50,000 are interned in concentration camps in Unoccupied France, among them between 3,000 to 4,000 children.

How many refugees were interned by the German authorities in the occupied zone is not known. Reports from Paris, however, do reveal the existence of a camp at Drancy, near the capital, where 5,000 political suspects, among them many anti-fascist refugees, have been concentrated. Reports indicate that this camp presents a gruesome mixture of the German camp at Dachau, the notorious French camp at Gurs, and the punitive camp in the unoccupied zone at Vernet. The mortality rate at Drancy is extremely high and steadily going up.

Morale Still Unbroken

Many Frenchmen, and even some Vichy officials, are ashamed at the treatment inflicted upon the refugees. They would like to see this unsavory problem liquidated. They would like to see a mass emigration of refugees which would relieve the Government of responsibility. In 1940 the Vichy Government signed an agreement with Mexico arranging for the emigration of all Spanish refugees. The Franco Government protested and the scheme was quickly dropped: funds collected by and for the Loyalists were confiscated.

All Vichy did do was to refrain from preventing those in possession of a visa from leaving the country.

When the majority of refugees were unable to leave, Vichy tried to solve the problem in a more ruthless manner. Thousands of refugees were deported to North Africa to work on the construction of the trans-Saharan railway. For some time past, however, these deportations have been discontinued for reasons that are unknown. The Government has built new concentration camps in Corsica, and deportations have already been begun. The Germans have recently shown a renewed interest in the refugees who remain in the unoccupied zone. Today German commissions visiting French concentration camps no longer look for anti-fascists as they did in 1940. Today, they request all physically fit men, to send them to work at the defense line in the north of France.

These spots are greatly exposed to British bombings, and many refugees have already been killed. Since the fall of 1941 all refugees who came to France after 1936 have been interned by the Vichy regime.

Mr. Brooks, after visits to many of these camps, states that despite incredibly unsanitary conditions, despite undernourishment and physical maltreatment, the morale of most of the internees has not been broken. Thousands, of course, have perished; hundreds have committed suicide, but until recently the majority of these unfortunates has stood up well to their terrific ordeal. To quote Mr. Brooks, "The victims have not yet sunk to the level of their tormentors." The recent policy of the State Department, followed by similar regulations in other American republics, has destroyed the last hope of these people to leave France before the end of the war. Their only hope now is that the Allied victory may come soon enough to find them still alive. Vichy's new all-out fascist policy, and above all the appointment of Darquier de Pellepoix, have, however, dangerously diminished their chances of survival.

Internees Crowded

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Chungking said May 14, 20 persons are crowded into each room of the former New Asia Hotel in Shanghai, where more than 200 British and American citizens are interned.

United Nations and Axis Mark Time on Spitsbergen

Island in Arctic group is of immense strategic value in deciding arrival of Russian supplies.

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi claims to having sunk a pair of United Nations merchant vessels May 14 in a fjord of Spitsbergen focuses attention on the highly strategic position of this island, which is still under no decisive military control by any belligerent.

The fact that Spitsbergen is perched directly upon the left flank of the quickest, most effective and therefore most important supply route to the Russian battle front, testifies to its military importance—to the Nazis as a potential base from which to cut the supply line; to the United Nations as a potential base from which to protect it.

Although there have been reports that the Nazis have established some sort of a base there, it is not likely that any large-scale Nazi penetration—if any—has yet taken place. After the British-Canadian raid on the island in September, 1941, the island was abandoned by the United Nations.

Why British Withdrew

In the surprise maneuver in September the British destroyed large quantities of coal and gasoline, wrecked the coal mines, and withdrew the entire population of some 2,000 Russian coal miners and several hundred Norwegians to Great Britain. This action was dictated by the belief that the Germans might occupy Spitsbergen at a time when the British Navy by itself could not risk defense of a real base at Spitsbergen.

Thus the importance of Spitsbergen was recognized at that time only to the extent that a German occupation of this archipelago should be rendered useless to them.

Spitsbergen—together with tiny Bear Island 125 miles to the south—is today of much greater military importance. For since the British raid, the Arctic supply route to Russia was adopted, and Spitsbergen has become a necessary point from which to counterattack German sorties against the route from such points as Narvik, Norway, which is far closer to Spitsbergen than any United Nation port.

Spitsbergen offers excellent naval and air bases. The archipelago of 24,000 square miles can be inhabited throughout the year. The Gulf stream from the Atlantic keeps the western passages ice-free all the year. Spring comes in June, and from July to September the weather permits any sort of construction work. The fjords on the west coast are clear of ice by the middle of June and coal exports from the main mines along the Ice Fjord can be shipped from June to October, despite the fact that the North Pole is only 750 miles off.

Favorable for Aviation

Spitsbergen has a favorable climate, not much fog with moderate winds and an extremely clear atmosphere which permits to view immeasurable distances. The western and northwestern coast is accessible while the eastern shores are ice covered. On fine days Spitsbergen is a paradise for aviators who can find many landingfields along the Ice Fjord and Kings Bay, both at the western coast of the main island.

The Ice Fjord opens the west coast in a length of 55 miles toward the interior. Coal mines and chief settlements are located along this Fjord from Green Harbor to Advent City. Excellent landing fields could be constructed on the smooth glacier surface of the Advent Bay, Temple Bay, Klaas Billen and Dickson Bay at the eastern end of the fjord.

Coal Supply for Russia

Although under Norwegian sovereignty since the Treaty of Paris of February 1920, the main coal mines at Green Harbor and Barentsberg have been operated by the Soviet Russian Arktik Ugol Company.

The Norwegian Coal Company Store Norske Kulkompani runs its mines at Advent Bay in a most efficient way with a production per worker which is three times as great as that in German coal mines.

All coal mines together produced 700,000 tons of excellent coal annually for exports to Norway and Northern Russia. The total coal resources of Spitsbergen located near good harbors are estimated at 9,000,000,000 tons and thus of extreme importance for the Russian economy deprived at the present of the greater part of the Ukrainian coal production. Other natural resources are copper, zinc, and oil shale found near the coast.

In recent years much milder climatic conditions permitted uninterrupted coal shipments throughout the year. The exports of coal to Russia are of increasing importance and only on May 7, 1942, Hugh Dalton, President of the English Board of Trade, pointed out that much coal from England might have to be shipped to Russia. Spitsbergen coal is much nearer and after restoration of the mining equipment production of coal could be resumed. Russia could get 1,000,000 tons annually from there.

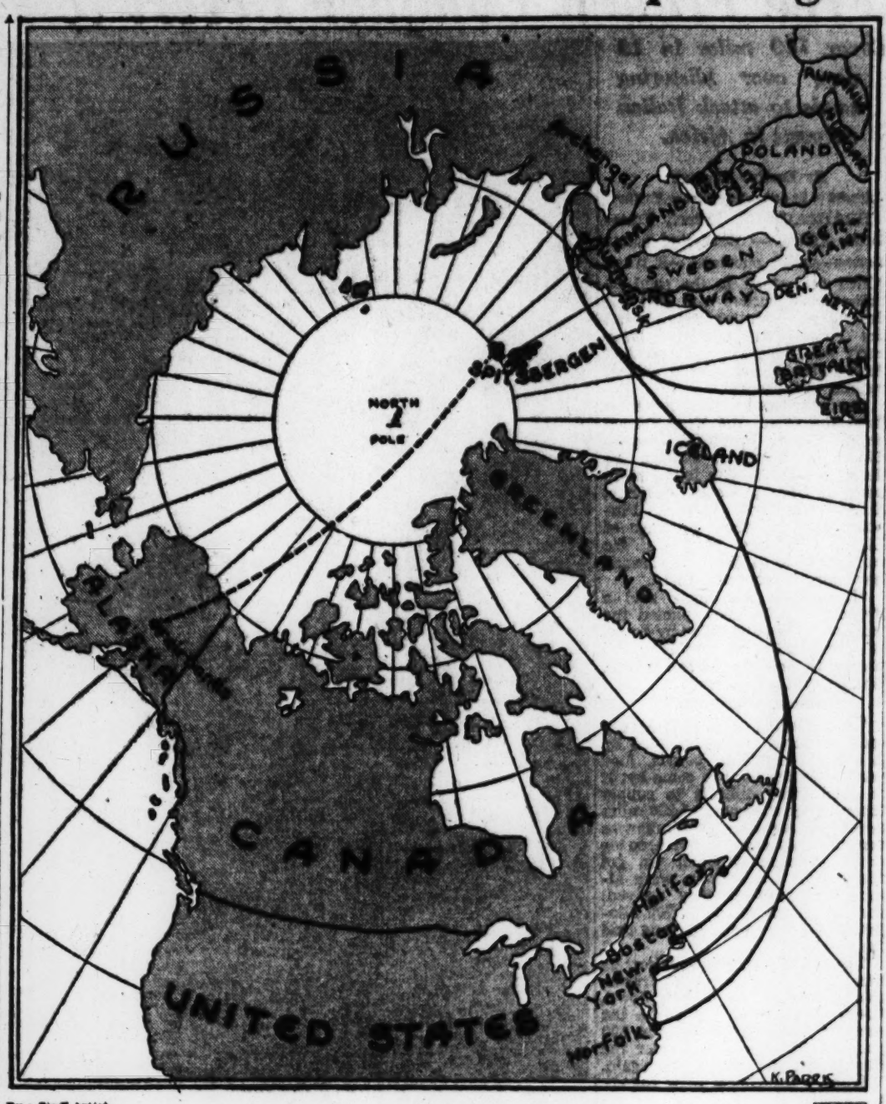
The strategic location of Spitsbergen had attracted German attention long before World War I. The Germans were chiefly interested in the northern part of the west coast and found excellent harbors and weather conditions at the Cross Bay. The fjord there is deep and permits an easy approach for large vessels even in winter.

Mapped by Germans

Count Zeppelin, German developer of the dirigible, stressed the favorable aviation conditions prevailing in the northern part of Spitsbergen and it was he who founded the weather station at Ebeltoft Harbor. The Smerenburg Bay and Treurenberg Bay have been thoroughly mapped by German expeditions to Spitsbergen until very recently. The Junkers Aviation Works sent the famous Swiss pilot, Walter Mittelholzer, on an expedition to Spitsbergen in 1923, and the Krupp factory sent an expedition to Smerenburg Bay as late as 1938. Thus the Germans are well acquainted with the terrain and possibilities of Spitsbergen.

Some military observers have even speculated over the possibility of converting the coal mines into underground, bombproof repair shops for airplanes. Necessary gasoline, they state, could be imported or else produced synthetically from coal already on hand.

Spitsbergen in German hands would block shipments to Murmansk and threaten United Nations bases at Iceland and Greenland. In a hemisphere war the location of Spitsbergen is even more important. In the case of a Japanese attack on Alaska and the West Coast of the United States, it is conceivable that Germany might implement the attack by flying planes from Spitsbergen across the North Pole to Alaska—a distance of about 2,200 nautical miles, or about the same as across continental United States.



By a Staff Artist

Close to Supply Route for Soviets

Perched on the left flank of the quick and important supply route to the Russian battle front—the New York to Murmansk ship lane—Spitsbergen has not yet passed under the full military occupation of any belligerent. Located barely 350 miles from Norway and only about 2,200 nautical miles from Alaska, it could be of tactical advantage as a naval-air base to either the Germans or the United Nations.

Disunity Behind Front Growing Threat to Nazis

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 16—As the Germans launch their attack in the Crimea, reports are arriving here that conditions behind the vast German front are not as satisfactory as Hitler could wish. The Nazis have long been complaining of organized guerrilla warfare behind their lines in Russia. The Russians have organized this guerrilla warfare so well that even the Nazi paper Deutsche Allgemiene Zeitung complains: "This guerrilla warfare at present is being waged on such a large scale that it forms a nightmare for every German soldier.

Although Rumanian troops are fighting beside the Germans in the Crimea and on the Kerch Peninsular, recent events in Bucharest have not pleased the Nazis. Rumania's unwillingness to suffer continued heavy losses on the Russian front has once more raised the vexed question of Transylvania and tension between Hungary and Rumania again has become serious. Indeed, Hitler has been forced to send Field Marshall Sigmund List to Bucharest in an attempt to persuade the Rumanians to forget this vexed question. However, Rumanian Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu seems to have encouraged the Rumanians to revive the question of Transylvania and it is significant that the Bucharest Radio last week announced the fact that Rumanian students had paraded the streets of Bucharest shouting:

Excuse for Rumania

Informed circles in Bucharest believe Marshal Antonescu deliberately has raised the Transylvania question at this moment in order to provide an excuse to Marshal List that he can't send any more Rumanian troops to the Russian front.

Hungarians also are complaining that a secret radio in Rumania called Rumania Mare is broadcasting anti-Hungarian news to the Rumanian nation and Hungarians believe this radio station may be acting with the tacit consent of the Rumanian Government. However, a feature of the Rumania Mare broadcasts is their pro-Allied sentiments, although the return of Transylvania is the radio's main theme. So far, judging by reliable reports from Bucharest, Marshal List has not persuaded Marshal Antonescu either to give up his agitation about Transylvania nor to agree to send badly needed fresh reinforcements to the Russian front.

Meanwhile, the Nazis also are annoyed with the Bulgarians who are proving to be more and more difficult. Bulgarian troops stationed in Serbia continue to desert to the Serbian patriot army and reliable reports from Sofia now assert, contrary to previously Axis-circulated reports, that King Boris won a diplomatic victory when he visited Hitler in Berlin. King Boris, when in Berlin, it is now said, skillfully argued that the Bulgarian Army was not strong enough to be of real use to the Germans and he invoked the fear that the Bulgarians would desert if forced to fight the Russians.

Moreover, knowing Hitler needed armaments he is said to have suggested that Bulgaria should give back armaments, especially tanks which Germany had sent to Bulgaria. Hitler, eager for tanks, is reported to have accepted King Boris' offer and 400 heavy tanks were returned to the German Army leaving Bulgaria with only a skeleton tank force. At the same time, King Boris is understood to have agreed to increase food production for Germans and police in Serbia.

Food Shortage in Bulgaria

Although King Boris' diplomacy probably saved Bulgaria from fighting, it has nonetheless created a food shortage in his country that is causing grave unrest. How serious the internal situation is becoming in Bulgaria is shown by new restrictions placed upon the liberties of students in Sofia. Bulgarian students always have been violently pro-Russian and anti-German and these stern measures indicate how unruly they have become lately.

Increasing Axis difficulties in Greece also are reflected in the latest reports from Athens. The puppet Tsolakoglu Government has been forced to admit that thousands of Greek officers have escaped from Greece to fight beside the Allies. A recent decree by Premier George Tsolakoglu published in all Athens papers gives the names of these officers and states that all these men have been dismissed from the Greek Army and will lose their pensions. In addition, their property is to be confiscated and their families are liable to be removed from their homes.

Meanwhile, while the food situation is slightly improved, the Government is forced to feed 30,000 children a day from public soup kitchens. Like Pierre Laval in France, the Tsolakoglu Government is doing its utmost to persuade the Greeks to become friendlier toward the Germans, but anti-German feeling has grown rather than decreased and Nazi officers continue to be mysteriously killed.

Behind Hitler's great Eastern Front unrest grows. Secret societies continuously are planning sabotage and passive resistance. Patriots in Rumania, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia are all hoping that the Nazi armies will be smashed on the Russian front this summer.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial—
"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 2:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"George Washington Slept Here," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Cora Witherspoon. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

The Playhouse, 84 Jay Street—
"Squaring the Circle," Russian comedy by Katayev. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Princess Ida," presented by the Beacon Light Opera Company. Proceeds for benefit of prisoners of war. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. Maybelle Fulton Zeiss, piano soloist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Dorothy Sarnoff, soprano. George Reeves, accompanist. 2.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Pianoforte recital by Marietta Paparo. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Down Argentine Way," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 3:00, 6:35, 9:55. "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2:35, 6:35, 9:40. "The Adventures of Martin Eden," Claire Trevor. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 3:00, 4:40, 7:30, 10:05. "Prince Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
Chaplin's "Cavalcade of Laughs." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:50, 10. Walt Disney's "Pluto's Playmate." 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:45, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time," 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Misha Auer. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9. "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Kenmore—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:45. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Modern—
"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 10:40 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:50. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8.

Orpheum—
"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:35. "Mad Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:20, 10. "Prince Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—
"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:35.

Scollay—
"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:50. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Defense of Moscow," "Information Please," "The Gallup Poll," "Sports of Ten of America's Most Popular Beach Resorts," "Roy Rogers Gives a Party at His Cowboy Took Room," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Station—
"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 11:40 a. m., 3:13, 6:45, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

Telepix—
"Information Please," "Dutch West Indies," "Richard Himber and Orchestra," "Oldtime Movie Stars," "Amos and Andy," sports, cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25. "Tower of London," Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:35, 6:20, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett. Continuous 1:30-11.

Allston: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Crime and Punishment," Edward Arnold and Peter Lorre. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler and Arleen Whelan. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Johnny Eager," Robert Young, Lana Turner. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "No Hand on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:42, 5. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:14, 9:31.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2, 5, 8:05. "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and Lupe Velez. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Blue in the Night," Priscilla Lane and R. Whorf. 2 and 8.

University: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 1:30, 5:15, 9:15. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Valley of the Sun," Frank Morgan. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero.

Codman: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Ghost of Frankenstein," "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 5:31, 9:02. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 4:02, 7:32.

Park: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Fibber McGee. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore. 2:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 1:10, 4:44, 8:20.

Hyde Park: "Crime and Punishment," Peter Lorre. 2:10, 8:10. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 3:56, 9:06.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 2:30, 6, 9. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN — Granada: "The Fleet's In" Dorothy Lamour. 3:06, 6:15, 9:24. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:55, 5:04, 8:13.

Maplewood: "Gang Busters," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 1:55, 5, 8:02. "Regular Fellows," Billy Lee. 2:15, 5:20, 9:32. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. 3:35, 6:30, 9:35.

Majestic: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:16, 6:25, 9:40.

Strand: "Gentleman after Dark." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Mr. Wise Guy." 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 2:54, 6:00, 10:18. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. 1:25, 4:31, 7:47.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:45, 8:35. "North to the Klondike," Brian Donlevy. 3:35, 6:50, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "To Be or Not to Be," Carol Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:30, 9:15. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "John of Paris," Michele Morgan. "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. "Arizona Terrors," Don "Red" Barry and Lynn Merrick. 2, Evenings 6:30-10:45.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Outlaws of the Desert," Bill Boyd and Andy Clyde. "Too Many Women," June Lang and Neil Hamilton. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmond Lowe. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Mr. and Mrs. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Lady for A Night," Joan Blondell and Ruth Hussey. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 2:09, 7:54. "Young America," Jane Withers. 3:46, 9:31.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Fleet's In," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:16, 6:25, 9:40.

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WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Fleet's In,"

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady for a Night," John Wayne and Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. Selected short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 3:43, 8:03. "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen and Fibber McGee. 2:14, 6:30, 9:33.

Bomber Crashes at Sea, Crew of Seven Missing

EUREKA, Calif., May 16 (AP)—An Army bomber crashed into Humboldt Bay yesterday and the Coast Guard was unable to find any trace of its seven occupants.

The twin motored craft, on patrol duty, was operating under Navy supervision. Only parts of the wreckage were found.

Churchill Sees Victory 'Ridge'

LEEDS, England, May 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that the point whence it will be a downhill fight to an Allied victory now has come into sight.

"We have reached the period in the war when it would be premature to say we have topped the ridge," Mr. Churchill told an audience here, "but we see the ridge ahead now."

"The United Nations will come to the top of the ridge and then they will have a chance not only of beating down and subduing those evil forces which had twice let ruin and havoc on the world but they have a further and grander prospect beyond the smoke of battle and confusion of the fight," he added.

The enemy is not so ready "to come to this island" because "he knows our arrangements for meeting him," which are "improving in power and efficiency every day," Mr. Churchill declared.

Moreover, a "large portion" of the German Air Force is engaged on the Russian front, the Prime Minister added.

The cause of the United Nations, he said, appeals to all those "not already gripped by tyranny" or "seduced to its insidious vice."

"This cause is shared by all the millions of our cousins across the Atlantic who are preparing night and day to have their will and rights preserved," he went on.

Mr. Churchill declared that from now on the war would not be "brave men against men armed," but the fight of "a people not only with resolve and a cause, but who also have weapons."

He promised that the United Nations would have "to make and fight their way," and "it is sure and certain that our perseverance will see us through these dark and dangerous valleys into sunlight more lasting than mankind has ever known."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Tate Gallery Acquisitions

By Jan Gordon

London

In his broadcast on the exhibition of "Wartime Acquisitions of the Tate Gallery" (now on view at the National Gallery) Dr. John Rothenstein concluded: "What about the works of the obscure and unknown artists that hang beside the masterpieces? Are these, you may ask, the masterpieces of the future? That is a question to which no one can give a certain answer, but the Tate Gallery has faith in contemporary British painting." It is a good answer and one justified by history.

Some of the phrases applied to the first performance of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony—"unbridled straining after originality . . ." "fails everywhere to achieve beauty . . ." "uncouth modulations . . ." "unfortunate singularity . . ." and so on—read much like many popular comments still made on contemporary painting.

The truth, of course, is that we can never be absolutely certain about contemporary work. Among the prize pieces at the Tate collection are a number of Blake drawings. In his own day Blake had to live by doing journeyman's work. There is no denying that the eyes of even the most perspicacious critic may be rendered fallible, in some direction or other, by fashion or prejudice. Even Mr. R. H. Wilenski gulps a bit at surrealism, and I am sure that the future will find Mr. Herbert Read weak on his Academicians. Time also has its own readjustments and during the last century Raphael, Leonardo, Velasquez, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, and Giotto have been juggled for precedence as hotly as any invité at a Court ceremony.

* * *

In France, where they are perhaps a bit more wily than we are, young artists have been almost compelled to cede their paintings for small sums to the State, in exchange, really, for the advertisement. Another good idea, current in Paris, was for a newly elected Senator to celebrate his election by a present to the Luxembourg. Might I not suggest a similar custom to our own M. P.'s, who thus for about £50 might find enshrinement in one of our public galleries as donors of generosity and discernment.

To rejoice too loudly over the exhibition of "Recent Acquisitions" is hardly possible. The stresses of war seem somehow to have emphasized our need for art and culture. And also, oddly enough, these most direful days have proved the most bountiful in gifts, and seldom in a similar time has the collection grown so beautifully.

To our wealth of Blakes Mr. Graham Robertson has added nine of the brilliant, mysterious "color-printed drawings," while Miss A. G. E. Carthew has contributed 16 drawings and water colors, which, together, make the Tate's collection of Blake probably the most important in the world. The Pre-Raphaelites have been added to, especially in early Rossettis; lovely also is Whistler's "Valparaiso" harbor at dusk.

* * *

Among important bequests are those of Sir Hugh Walpole, which includes Cézanne, Renoir, Manet, Tissot, John, Sickert, and Max Beerbohm; of Mr. F. Hindley Smith, which includes Friesz, J. W. Buxton Knight, Duncan Grant, John, F. H. Potter, Ségonzac, and Marchand; of Mr. Beresford Rimington Heaton, including eight Turners and an Arthur Hughes. This suggests that the problem of established masters may to a large extent be left to the generosity of donors. It would seem then that it really is the duty of the Trustees and Directors of the Tate Gallery to speculate in contemporaries while they are living.

But once the Tate takes up the policy of speculation it should do in wholeheartedly. Let it buy the youngsters while they are young and inexpensive. Let it take a certain amount of risk and not be afraid to make a low bargain or two. If it is bold enough it is certain to pull in plenty of good bargains to make up the balance. Among those in the present show I might cite Leonard Applebee, Evelyn Dunbar, Sine Mackinnon, Cyril Mahoney, Charles Spencelayh, Barnett Freedman, and Thomas Hennell.

That the policy is already being pursued to some extent is proved by the number of works purchased for the small sums available to the Tate Gallery even with the Chantry Bequest. Twenty-five posthumous works have been bought, compared with 93 by living artists. Which seems to be sufficient confirmation of Dr. Rothenstein's profession of faith in contemporary painting.

Dance Is for People

By Margaret Lloyd

Part II

"It is not enough to be a good dancer yourself; you must help others to be good dancers, too," Anna Sokolow, distinguished young American modern dancer and teacher, said in an informal studio talk. "Personalities come and go. The American dance cannot thrive on personalities alone. It must expand among the people.

"Dance is for people. It must be kept with the people, done by more people, seen by more people. Group dance (and she has always thought and composed in group terms) is an expression of the people.

"Even the aristocratic ballet form," she says, "has been nourished from the people. It was the injection of the lively peasant dances that gave new life to the formal dance of Louis Fourteenth's court. It is the folk dances that have been fed into ballet that have increased its power and appeal.

"A people's way of life affects their style of dancing. For example, in the Caucasus mountains the people move like mountain goats, quick and light, springing from place to place. In the steppes they walk with a broad, open movement. Dance stems always from the folk, is influenced by the life of the common man. Its origin is functional, its movement organic. Dance, like all the arts, draws its life from the people."

* * *

Miss Sokolow, a child of the people, believing in dance as part of the people's culture, has always worked for and among the people. She was active in the one-time Federal Theater, and staged the dances for their musical, "Sing for Your Supper," which had a two years' run. She was a member of the Workers' Dance League, which later became the New Dance League, an association of many groups. Always she has worked among workers, dancing for trade union organizations, different proletarian cultural clubs and societies in the hinterlands of New York. "On small platforms or big, in hall, school or theater, anywhere it was important for us to dance, we danced."

She spent five months in Soviet Russia in 1934, and there, in spite of the social theme inherent in the revolutionary modern dance she brought them, it was not accepted as a theatrical form, but looked upon as purely recreational, calisthenic, a set of building-up exercises. The ballet-loving Russians preserved the established traditions in their theater dance, while making radical departures from tradition in drama, government, and economics.

"They disliked using my name for professional purposes," she said, "because it seemed so much more Russian than American. They did their best to give it a foreign tang by printing it on the billboards in English lettering. Just as our own public thinks more highly of the Russian than the American name in ballet, they would have preferred my name to be something more American-sounding, like Anne Smith or Jones. In matters of dance they are quite reactionary."

* * *

But in Mexico, where she recently spent two years dancing, teaching and directing as guest of the Mexican Government, the people responded at once. The native girls she worked with, sensing the relation between primitive and modern movement, fell right in with it, adapted themselves easily to the newer style. The public, themselves dramatic, were attracted by the dramatic element in her work. The social theme was recognized and appreciated. Artists like Orozco and Rivera, who knew how to project ideas with paint, were first astonished, then pleased, that ideas could be projected through dancing. Such use of dance was new to them.

The Mexican interlude marked a new turning point in Anna's career, for it started her off in entirely new directions. The Spanish refugee artists she met there opened up to her a whole avenue of culture she had not even dreamed of before.

It was through the Mexican painter, Carlos Merida, head of the dance division of the Department of Fine Arts, that she was first invited to Mexico City. She took her group with her and with them gave 26 performances in the Palace of Fine Arts. After the group went home, Anna stayed by extended invitation to work with the group of Mexican girls, all of whom had been trained in ballet and Spanish dance, but were atavistically linked to modern movement.

Artists in other mediums that she met during her visit were José Bergamin and Constancia de la Morca, writers; and Rodolfo Halffter, Carlos Chavez, and the late Silvestro Revueltas, composers.

The new influences in art, literature and music gave her new impetus and she created several new dances—the suite, "Homage to Garcia Lorca," and the cycle, "Songs for Children," based on poems by Garcia Lorca, among them, both to music by Revueltas. The happy adjustment with a supposedly exotic people enriched her background immeasurably. Her patriotism, always a patriotism for the people, was even more enlarged, for hers is a good neighborliness that includes the world.

In America, the people in mines and in factories, in sweat shops and in tenements have her sympathies. In the Spanish Civil War, it was the people of Loyalist Spain. In Soviet Russia, the experiment in racial and economic equality interested her for its promise of betterment for the people. And now of course it is the great underground current of oppressed peoples in the world at war that she supports.

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is no past revolutionary slogan to her. It is the substance of her dance. It colors her individual style of movement, motivates her choreography, is theme and subject, breath and life, of all she is trying to do. But all poetically, all imaginatively. She is an artist, not an agitator.

"The problem facing the American dancer today is how to create and function in the present disturbed set-up, for dancers must live if dance is to live, and dance must live; how to contribute to the war effort while, and perhaps by, sustaining and developing the art we are fitted for, the democratic art of dance that is part of the culture, the goodly heritage our nation is fighting to preserve."

She believes the American dancer's vision should expand to embrace the people beyond as well as in America. For people are one, even as dance is one.

(The first part of this article appeared on May 2.)

© United Artists

Charlie Chaplin in 'The Gold Rush'

The old film has been revived and is now on view at the Globe Theater in New York.

American Power in Buildings

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Whitney Museum of American Art has placed on display through May an exhibition of drawings by Hugh Ferriss entitled "The Power of America in Buildings." The 25 examples shown represent the major portion of a graphic survey of building projects throughout the country.

In 1941 the Architectural League of New York voted its first Arnold W. Brunner award for architectural research to Mr. Ferriss to enable him to travel throughout the United States and complete the survey he had in mind. This was to be a record of those structures which in his opinion were outstandingly characteristic of the nation's building enterprise at this time. Mr. Ferriss made the tour between last July and this April. Traveling by automobile he studied and drew at their sites a large number of buildings—from giant dam projects to industrial works and bridges.

Mr. Ferriss' aim in carrying out this project involved more than a factual recording of significant building projects. Believeing that its architecture offers important evidence of a nation's culture, he wished his drawings to typify the trend and the magnitude of American ideas. Already noted for his imaginative drawings of city planning projects Mr. Ferriss turned to the broad field of American building. As it developed the survey came to envisage much that is playing today a vital role in the war. Aircraft plants, railroad terminals, tunnels, airports, highway projects, and broadcasting stations all indicate the contributions of American architects, engineers, and builders to the war production program.

* * *

Much of the interest deriving from these large and well-made drawings in black-and-white depends on Ferriss' massing of significant features in simple and telling compositions. The dams have inspired some of his most dramatic concepts, ranging from graphic depictions of the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington to the Boulder Dam on the Nevada-Arizona border, and the Cherokee and Norris in Tennessee.

But of equal interest and significance in the display are drawings such as the Rockefeller Center group, with its massing of tall office buildings; the Eastern Airlines Building, New York; the new Ford Plant in the Middle West, and the East River Drive, New York. Executed in terms sympathetic to the architectural design of the structures, the drawings possess esthetic as well as documentary value.

On a contrasting tack, galleries have brought forth two interesting French exhibitions. One consists of 10 water colors of flowers by Raoul Dufy, the French modern artist, from whom little had been heard since the war began. On a recent trip to unoccupied France Miss Therese Bonney, the photographer, visited a number of French painters, made vivid photographs of them, and from Dufy, in particular, acquired some of his latest paintings.

These water colors, on display at the Bignou Galleries, and entitled simply "Roses," involve a number of variations rather strictly limited to this theme, though several other combinations are shown. Among the first contemporary pictures to reach this country since 1939, they make an extremely pleasant show. As Miss Bonney says, people have wondered a good deal about the fate of French artists abroad, and these pictures are in a sense an answer to their inquiries. A little less exuberant in their gayety perhaps than the racing scenes and gardens one customarily associated with Dufy's water colors, they are spirited nevertheless and full of delicacy and charm.

* * *

A more weighty affair is the exhibition of French nineteenth-century paintings, entitled "Corot to Van Gogh," at the Paul Rosenberg Gallery, where the presentation is being made through May to benefit the Navy Relief Society. This consists of 11 canvases lent from various sources. The survey begins with Corot's charming landscape, "Le Batelier," in his sensitive grays and greens, and includes a portrait by Courbet, a distinguished pastel, "La Chanteuse Verte," by Degas, and other attractive figure subjects by Renoir and Toulouse-Lautrec, whose "La Femme au Chien" is shown. Two strong landscapes, "Le Chateau Noir" by Cézanne and "Les Paveurs" by Van Gogh, are impressive in the group, which also includes Manet's "Bull Fight."

This exhibition makes a major exposition of the work of the French impressionists and of their followers, whose works are in some respects related. A particularly fine piece is a luminous Monet beach scene of 1871, and another is Pissarro's "La Route à Versailles," both pictures being top-ranking examples in the earlier manners of the two artists. It is impressionism in vivid, appealing color that is shown here, and to some extent mirrored also in the Cézanne and the Van Gogh. In the latter two, however, the forceful individuality of the artists is of course to be reckoned with. A very fine feature of the show is Gauguin's monumental "Paysage de Tahiti," a colorful and strikingly decorative design of exotic landscape and figures.

Revue, With Servicemen

By Harold Hobson

Cambridge, England

There are not many theaters in Britain more charming—once you have dared to penetrate its somewhat forbidding passage-way entrance—than the Arts Theater at Cambridge. It is small and intimate, and its brownish-yellow walls give an impression, not unsuitable in an ancient university town, of old volumes bound in buckram and leather. It is enterprising, too, in its provision of entertainment; not disdaining, on occasion, either a West End success or a new film, but finding its fulfilment best of all, perhaps, in such things as ballet.

Coming out of the University Library one afternoon, I happened to notice that the theater had been giving a show called "Night and Day," a revue, with Frances Day in the cast. For the opening performances there had been no admittance to the general public; only members of the Forces were allowed in. But on Saturday afternoon and evening tickets were on sale in the ordinary way. The evening tickets were sold out within 20 minutes of the box office's opening; but in the afternoon I managed to get a seat in the front row of the stalls, which is practically the same thing as sitting in the middle of the orchestra.

* * *

I was therefore in a very good position for listening to the music: not that it would have been difficult to hear from the back row of the circle, or even out in the street. For it was an orchestra that played with immense gusto, an orchestra of army and air force men in uniform that went for their instruments rather as though they suspected them of being Germans in disguise. They were encouraged in the vigor of their attack by the conductor, who was no less than Mr. (now Gunner) Harry Jacobson, that eminent jazz composer. The gallant Gunner made a highly dramatic entry: leaping through a door in a side wall of the theater after the lights had gone down, all except a single lime that illuminated his own active form, as he flung himself into position with a wild wave of the arms that brought a tremendous crack and crash from the drums in the most terrific opening bar I have ever heard outside an air raid.

This was a fitting prelude to a most remarkable show, which differed strikingly from anything I have seen in the West End. Miss Day herself, of course, is one of the most popular of London musical comedy stars: her mop of golden-yellow hair and her pure soprano voice, with its so frequent ecstatic lapses into squeaks and giggles, are familiar to all metropolitan theatergoers. But it is decidedly unusual to find Miss Day supported by a chorus of apple-cheeked and generously-proportioned W. A. A. F.'s; and it is far from customary to discover that her leading man is not a jeune premier, but a rising young M. P., whilst the stage generally is littered with Wing-Commanders, majors, and Group-Captains. Yet this was the state of affairs unrolled before my astonished eyes at Cambridge.

So far as I could gather, the explanation was this: Miss Day, whose enthusiasm for entertaining the troops is well known, had had the excellent idea of getting up a revue with herself and one or two professional helpers, and filling out the smaller parts with histrionically ambitious members of the Forces in the neighborhood of the station where the show was given.

* * *

She had come up to Cambridge, rehearsed the entertainment with immense spirit and unselfishness, and found Capt. John Dennis Profumo, fifth Baron of the United Court of Italy, and M. P. for Kettering, ready to play the romantic lead opposite her; which he did with energy and abandon, a fine, resonant voice, and an active personality, registering all the appropriate emotions with great skill, except when, in a sentimental song, the limelight-surrounded Miss Day offered to kiss him. At this juncture a look of intense apprehension, which may, however, have been intended to express rapture, passed over his face.

The plan of the entertainment was simple: the first half took the familiar form of a rehearsal of a musical show in which the leading lady (Miss Day) was fired, her part being taken at the last moment by a young lady (Miss Day) who happened to be passing by just at that moment, and with whom the producer (Captain Profumo) was in love. The second half was the show itself, which bore no resemblance whatever to the rehearsal we had previously seen, a fact which no one who had seen the rehearsal would be at all likely to complain of. The whole revue culminated with a series of Miss Day's best-known songs, with Miss Day herself in a dress of black instead of white silk, which she more commonly affects, and Gunner Jacobson at the piano.

Brian Aherne is to play the role of the newspaperman in Columbia's filming of "My Sister Eileen," based on the Broadway comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, who adaped it from the New Yorker magazine stories by Ruth McKenney. The screen version of Max Gordon's production will be directed by Alexander Hall. Rosalind Russell will play the leading feminine role.

The San Carlists in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Fortune Gallo does not present operas by Brahms and Bach, who wrote none, or Handel and Telemann, who wrote many. He takes no sides in the musicological and dramaturgical disputes over whether Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is an opera buffa or a serious opera. In his continuing engagement at the Center Theater he contrives also to get along without the music dramas of Wagner.

But not every "season" by his San Carlo Opera Company is the same. There is always Verdi as the backbone of his repertory, of course, and no one has been surprised to find "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Aïda" taking their turn among the current bills. "Carmen," "Faust," "La Bohème," and the "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" combination have been similarly in order.

But three operas in English—"The Secret of Suzanne," "Martha," and "The Tales of Hoffman"—carry Mr. Gallo and his company further than they have gone heretofore as exponents of lyric drama in the vernacular; and since Mr. Gallo has the reputation of looking before he leaps, it may be assumed that the cause of opera in the language of the people has made progress.

* * *

"The Secret of Suzanne" has not been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House in a good many years, and its return to the city in another theater proved a pleasant experience, particularly since it was agreeably sung by Leola Turner and Stefan Kozakevich, with Francesco Curci in the silent part of the servitor. Other good bits have been the Violetta and Lady Harriet of Lucille Meusel, and the Micaela and Mimi of Dorothy Kirsten, a new member of the company. Ivan Petroff has sung well as Rigoletto, and the same can be said of Eugene Conley (another new member) as Alfredo, Sidney Rayner as Rodolfo, and Mostyn Thomas as Escamillo—small of stature but big of voice. Then, for those who like eye-sparklers as part of a costumic display, there has been the Carmen of Coe Glade.

Barring some unexpected substitution, Carlo Peroni will have conducted fifteen straight performances of twelve operas when the engagement is concluded. A handicap to both orchestra and singers has been a gigantic stage apron inherited from "It Happens on Ice," which recently concluded a long run at the theater. The instrumentalists have been thrust out in the body of the house; the stage players have been pushed back into the recesses of the stage. Sometimes there have been antiphonal effects that Verdi and his fellow composers never imagined, the result of the unusual placing of the orchestra and the vagaries of amplification. But the performances have had the customary San Carlo routine and some of the audiences have been of capacity proportions.

* * *

In the very different world of symphonic music, Arturo Toscanini has completed his post-season Beethoven Festival with the century-old Philharmonic-Symphony. From the First to the Ninth, inclusive, he has conducted all the symphonies, and in the course of the five concerts that came after the opening performance of the Miss a Solemnis he also has presented the "Egmont," "Coriolanus," "Leonore" No. 2, "Fidelio," and "Prometheus" Overtures. The one other work included in the festival was the Triple Concerto in C major for piano, violin, and cello, Opus 72. This rather infrequently performed composition was played by Ania Dorfman, Mishel Piastro, and Joseph Schuster, with the orchestra reduced to the basis of a chamber ensemble.

In their larger aspects and in most of their detail these were all Toscanini performances of a very high order, though individual listeners were privileged to voice their disagreement over what they considered the robustness of some of the performances—notably the Fourth Symphony—and the celerity of pace adopted for individual movements within these or others. The conductor's passion for clarity, rhythmic, propulsion and balance of parts was sometimes more evident than that of the players for cleanness in technique.

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Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The California 1942 track and field season has passed its halfway mark and as the seasonal performances of the athletes of this State are of great interest to those of other parts of the country we are giving the best times, distances, and heights to date: 100-yard dash—Bill Smith (San Jose State) and Peyton Jordan (Southern California), 9.5; 220-yards—Harold Davis (California), 20.6; 440-yards—Cliff Bourland (U. S. C.), 46.9; 880-yards—Thelmo Knowles (San Jose State), 1:54.0; Warren Smith (U. S. C.), 1:55.7. One-mile—Robert Madrid and Art Cazares (Fresno State), 4:17.1; Leroy Weed (U S. C.), 4:17.3. Two-miles—Leroy Weed, 9:04.6; 120-yard high hurdles—Ed Hertel (Stanford) and Louis Futrell (Fresno State), 14.5; 220-yard low hurdles—Richie Browning (U. S. C.) and Ed Hertel, 23.4. One-mile relay—U. S. C. (Kerns, Thomas, Wachtler, Bourland), 3:13.1. Shotput—Earl Audet (S. C. A. A.),, 53-3. Discus—Phil Fox (The Olympic Club), 163-9. High jump—Gil Greene (U. S. C.), 6-6⅞. Broad jump—Bill Smith, 25ft. Javelin—Bob Biles (U. C.), 219-0. Pole Vault — Cornelius Warmerdam (The Olympic Club), 15-6⅞; Guinn Smith (U. C.), 14-3⅞.

* * *

By winning 9 out of a possible 14 first places and running up an aggregate of 68 1-3 points, Sacramento Junior College once again demonstrated its superiority in the Northern California J. C. track-field championships. The meet was staged this year in Bailey Field on the campus of the Santa Rosa Junior College.

Joe Batiste (Sacramento) won individual high honors by annexing the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.9; the 220-lows in 24.2; the javelin with a distance of 178-5, and he also ran the anchor lap in the one-mile relay and secured second place for his school. Frank Kaiser (Sacramento), the most promising of all the young 440 runners in this State this year, captured his specialty easily in 48.5 and the 220 in 21.9. Another good double was registered by Littlefield (Sacramento) in winning the mile in 4:28.1 and the 880 in 1:59.5. Irving Moore (Santa Rosa) and Ed Johnson (Modesto) tied for first in the pole vault at 13-6 and then had the bar advanced to 14 feet instead of having it raised a few inches at a time as was the custom in the pre-Warmerdam days. While neither youngster was able to clear that height one had to admire their willingness to try for it instead of being satisfied with 13-7 which would have given them (if successful) the record for the championships. Point scores—Sacramento 68 1-3; Santa Rosa 23½; Stockton 14; Modesto 13 5-6; Marin 13½; San Mateo 13; Salinas 5; Menlo 2; San Francisco 5-6.

From Coach Dick Blewett we learned that the value of the athletic set-up on Bailey Field represents an investment of $8,000—$4,000 of this amount being in the lighting equipment — and the bleachers have a seating capacity of around 3,000. The gymnasium cost around $85,000 and 500 spectators can be seated in the basketball courts. Student body at present is 475, normally 925; 100 signed for the major sports and 75 for the intra-mural program. Dick Blewett was graduated from the University of California in 1927 and has been at Santa Rosa for the past 14 years. In addition to his duties as coach for basketball, football, and track he teaches an academic course.

* * *

It is a pleasure to tell of an unobtrusive act of sportsmanship which occurred during the recent Pacific Association meet at Edwards Field, Berkeley. Meet Director Charles F. Hunter had invited a group of Southern California stars to come up from Los Angeles to compete and among them was Cliff Bourland, one of the greatest 440 men of all time. In drawing for lanes Bourland drew 13, which on a track set for eight runners was not a very good position. However the U. S. C. boy went to his number 13 lane and was digging his holes when an (unknown to him) athlete wearing the Blue and Gold uniform of California stepped up to him and said—"Here, take this. You're the one who should have it—not me." Bourland took the slip of paper and found it was the ticket for lane number one. The sequel to this spontaneous kind act was Bourland had a clear run, won in the excellent time of 46.9 and afterwards thanked his generous opponent who had finished out of place. The name of the fine sportsman is Bill Finck, who transferred to California from San Mateo Junior College.

H. Archie Richardson

Hale Americans Finish Here

Wide World

Ridgemoor's Final Green

Finalists in the Hale America national golf tournament in Chicago June 18-21 will compete at the Ridgemoor Country Club, whose 18th green and palatial clubhouse are shown above. The Hale America tournament this year is replacing the national open, and is contributing all receipts to the Red Cross and USO.

Fordham Files Largest Entry In IC4A Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fordham filed the largest entry received to date for the 66th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track championships when Coach Bob Giegengack named 28 men for the IC4A classic at Triborough Stadium May 29-30.

The Rams, who finished 11th last year with 9 3/7 points, figure to bounce up into double figures and finish in the top five. Four recent winners of Metropolitan titles head the Maroon team. They are John Campbell, 440; Joe Sabasteanski, the football center and hammer thrower; William Cotter, javelin thrower; and Bernie Millham and John Moylan, who shared the high jump title.

Five 1941 Scorers

Fordham has five of its 1941 scorers, namely, Campbell, the IC4A quarter-mile champion; Millham, who tied for fourth in the high jump; Sabasteanski, fifth in the hammer; and Ray Fallon and Capt. Ed Shine who teamed with Campbell for third place in the mile relay. Campbell is also entered in the 220. Other entries received by Asa Bushnell include Columbia, with 15 athletes; C. C. N. Y., with 2; Haverford, with 1; Boston College, 2; Pennsylvania, 12; Alfred University, 5.

IC4A Contenders

IC4A contenders from among these colleges are Warren Broemel, Columbia, the pole vault champion; Francis McCaffery, Columbia, fifth in the low hurdles last year; J. Morris Evans, of Haverford, Middle Atlantic collegiate low hurdles champion; Al Morro, of Boston College, runner-up in the discus last year; Angelo Sisti, his sophomore teammate, who has been beating 50 feet consistently in the shotput this season; Ed Beetem, of Penn, runner-up in the shotput to Al Blozis a year ago; Dave Mercer, of Penn, in the low hurdles; Mearl Greene, of Alfred, Middle Atlantic collegiate discus champion; Ed Mooney, of Alfred, Middle Atlantic pole vault champion; and Dave Norquist, of Alfred, Middle Atlantic two-mile champion.

In addition to the aforementioned colleges, entries have been received from Penn State, the IC4A indoor champion, Wesleyan, Colgate, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Rhode Island State, M. I. T.

* * *

Track meets today which qualified men for the IC4A championships were the Heptagonal (Ivy League) games at Harvard Stadium, Manhattan at NYU, Georgetown at Navy, Pitt at Temple, and Army's meet with Notre Dame, which is not a member of the IC4A.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

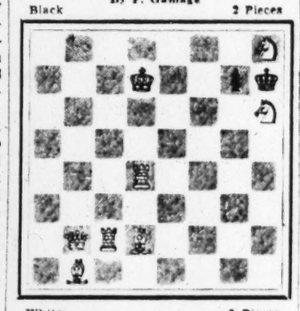
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 16, 1942

Problem No. 2453

By F. Gamage

Black 2 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

7Kt/3K2pk/7Kt/8/3R4/8/1QRB4/1B6

White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, Meredith Tournament, Chess Correspondent, 1941.)

Problem No. 2454

By J. Wenda

Black 10 Pieces

White 5 Pieces

b2B3k/K3p1q1/1pp1Q3/kt7/8/5p2/2B3Rp/7r

White to play and mate in three.

(First Prize, Helsiarm Memorial, 1937.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2451. R-K5

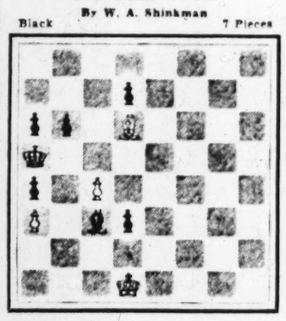
No. 2452. 1. Q-B — 2. B-B5ch — BxKtch; 1. — BxPch; 2. Kt-B5ch

End-Game No. 614. White wins: 1. P-B4 P-Kt6; 2. P-B7, B-Kt6ch, 3. KxB, P-Kt7, 4. P-B8(Bch and wins.

End-Game No. 615

By W. A. Shinkman

Black 7 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

St. Louis District Championship

Eric Marchand, former Harvard player, once again won the St. Louis District Championship, but he did not make a clean sweep as he did last year. After a poor start, however, he did win every game in the second round.

The Standing

E. Marchand	7	3
A. I. Bloom	5½	4½
J. Zinner	5½	4½
C. M. Burton	5½	4½
L. W. Haller	3½	6½
L. E. Owen	3	7

St. Louis Game

This game was awarded the Best Played Game prize in the 1942 St. Louis District Championship. For the first time, the tournament winner also won this award. To determine the winner, the various games were submitted to the judge this year, W. M. P. Mitchell of Boston, with names of the players deleted.

English Opening

Marchand White	Owen Black	Marchand White	Owen Black
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	28 BxB	Q-Kt1
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	29 Q-B6	QR-Q
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	30 R-Q1	Q-B2
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	31 R-R5	Q-K2
5 P-KJ	P-KJ	32 RxKt	PxR
6 KKt-K2	KK-K2	33 BxPch	QxB
7 Kt-K4	P-Q3	34 QxQch	RxQ
8 Castles	Castles	35 RxRch	K-Kt2
9 P-Q4	PxP	36 R-QR8	R-K4
10 PxP	P-Q4	37 R-R7ch	K-R3
11 PxP	PxP	38 P-KR4	R-Q4
12 Kt-B5	P-Kt3	39 K-Kt2	P-Kt4
13 Kt-R4	Kt-B4	40 PxPch	RxP
14 Kt(R4)-B3	B-KJ	41 P-B4	R-QB4
15 Kt-B4	B-Q2	42 K-B3	K-Kt3
16 Kt-B4(xQP	Kt(B4)xQP	43 R-R6ch	K-Kt2
17 B-B4	Kt-KJ	44 P-Kt4	P-R4
18 B-Q6	R-K	45 P-Kt5	R-B6ch
19 Q-Q2	QR-B	46 K-K4	P-R3
20 QR-Q	Kt(B3)-Q5	47 P-B5	P-R4
21 KR-R	B-QB3	48 R-R7ch	K-Kt
22 B-QR3	P-QKt4	49 R-R8ch	K-B2
23 P-Kt3	P-QR4	50 P-Kt6ch	K-Kt2
24 Kt-K2	Kt(xKt)ch	51 R-R7ch	K-B
25 RxKt	P-Kt5	52 P-B6	P-R5
26 B-Kt2	BxB	53 R-R8ch	R-B
27 QxB	BxKt	54 R&R mate	

White's combination, which won a pawn, should have led to a more difficult ending. Black erred in allowing White to establish first one pawn and then another. As a rule Rook endings with three pawns to two, either on the K side or Q side, are drawn if the player with two pawns sits tight, and waits for his opponent to try to make his extra pawn tell.

Championship Game

Two King's Gambits were ventured in the National Championship. The first gained H. Hahlbohm of Chicago a draw with S. Reshevsky, co-champion. The second was far less successful. In fact, at an early stage B. Altman had a hopeless position. A. B. Pinkus having held the gambit pawn and gained the initiative.

Bishop's Gambit

Altman White	Pinkus Black	Altman White	Pinkus Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Q-Kt6ch	QxQ
2 P-KB4	PxP	17 KtxQ	R-K
3 B-B4	Kt-KB3 (a)	18 R-Q	Kt-Q2
4 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5 (b)	19 KtxP (c)	PxKt
5 Kt-B3	Castles	20 BxP	Kt-K7ch
6 Castles (c)	KtxP	21 BxKt	RxB
7 Kt-Q5	P-QB3	22 BxP	Kt-B3
8 KtxB	Q-Kt1ch	23 R-KB	B-Q2
9 P-Q4	QxKt	24 B-Kt5	Kt-K5
10 Q-R2	P-Q4	25 B-R6	K-R2
11 B-Q3	P-KB4	26 B-B4	R-KKt
12 P-B3	Q-Q1	27 QR-K	QRxPch
13 Kt-K5	P-K3 (d)	28 K-R	RxP
14 Q-R5	P-KR3	29 P-R4	R-KKt5
15 P-KR4	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	

(a) Generally played is 3 . . . P-Q4. Black then gains time to develop his pieces, with satisfactory results.

(b) Boroljubow's move, which after 5 P-K5, P-Q4; 6 B-Kt5ch, P-B3; 7 PxKt, PxB; 8 Q-K2ch is hardly good for Black.

(c) After this Black's troubles are over. Even now 6 . . . P-K5 looks strong.

(d) Now Black's pawns are imposing, and White can do little.

(e) Equivalent to resignation.

Reiser No Longer Heads List

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK — Harold (Pete) Reiser of Brooklyn, the National League batting champion, no longer heads a relatively small group of 14 major league baseball players now classified in the army draft as 1A. Yesterday he regained his 3A classification.

However, there are probably as many or more major leaguers who are likely soon to be reclassified and made liable for drafting into the military service.

A's Hardest Hit

In addition to those who enlisted, the draft in the last year has called a dozen or more prominent big leaguers, with the Washington Senators, St. Louis Browns and Philadelphia A's perhaps the hardest hit by losses of key performers.

The pennant races this year may well be decided by the draft calls. Brooklyn would have a hard row ahead if Reiser and Pee Wee Reese were summoned. The St. Louis Cardinals, already missing the power furnished by Johnny Mize, who was sold to the Giants, could ill afford to lose Enos Slaughter, their hard-hitting outfielder.

Henrich and Pesky

The hopes of the Boston Red Sox would take a tumble if Johnny Pesky, the star rookie shortstop, puts on a khaki uniform. And even the star-studded New York Yankees would miss Tommy Henrich. The Reds may lose Ray Lamanno, rookie catcher.

Two Detroit players, Catcher George Tebbetts and Outfielder Barney McCosky, are unmarried but currently in 3A because of dependents. Others in 3A but possibly subject to reclassification since they are married but have no children are Pitcher Hal White, Infielder Murray Franklin and Outfielders Bob Patrick and Ned Harris.

Ernie Lombardi

Stan Galle of Washington is 1B, while George Case and Stan Spence have not yet been classified. The four Latin Americans on the team, Roberto Ortiz and Roberto Estalella, Cubans; Jose Gomez, Mexican, and Alejandro Carrasquel, Venezuelan, are in this country on temporary work permits and are not subject to the draft. Ernie Lombardi of the Braves is in 3A but may be reclassified. Frank Gustine of the Pirates is 1B.

Most of the other major leaguers are in 3A but many of the young married players without children are likely to be reclassified to 1A.

Here are the major leaguers listed in 1A in mid-May:

American League — Outfielder Tommy Henrich, New York; Shortstop Johnny Pesky, Boston; Third Baseman Bob Kennedy and Pitcher John Rigney, Chicago; and Pitcher Newman Shirley, Philadelphia.

National League—Outfielder Willard Marshall and Infielder Babe Young, New York; Outfielder Enos Slaughter, St. Louis; Infielders Bobby Sisti, and Lou Cremp and Pitchers Tom Early, Lou Tost and Art Johnson of Boston and Pitcher Johnny Podgajny of Philadelphia.

Doerr Keeps League Lead In Batting

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP) — The batting average of Bobby Doerr, Boston Red Sox second baseman, dropped six points during the past week but he still leads the major league hitters with .425, a good 20 points better than his nearest rival.

For the second straight week Doerr and another American League clouter, Stan Spence of Washington, hold the one-two positions among all the batters of both circuits who have stepped up to the plate 50 times or more. And for the second week, they hold the distinction of being the only .400 hitters.

Up to today's games, Doerr had walloped 31 hits in 73 times at bat while Spence had collected 45 hits in 111 appearances at the plate for an average of .405. Bill Dickey of the New York Yankees remained in third place with .392.

The National League leader, and fourth among the hitters of both circuits, is Cincinnati's Ray Lamanno, a rookie catcher from the Southern Association.

Lamanno, who hit .282 for Birmingham last year, is batting a neat .360 on 18 hits in exactly 50 trips to the plate. He wrested the National League lead from Pete Reiser of Brooklyn, the 1941 champion, who moved to the top in his loop for the first time in midweek.

The ten leaders in each league:

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Doerr, Boston	19	73	12	31	.425
Spence, Washington	26	111	19	45	.405
Dickey, New York	20	74	9	29	.392
Gordon, New York	22	84	8	29	.345
Heath, Cleveland	24	102	23	34	.333
Fleming, Cleveland	26	99	17	33	.333
Harris, Detroit	25	88	14	28	.318
Hockett, Cleveland	26	104	16	33	.317
Boudreau, Cleveland	25	98	12	31	.316
Tabor, Boston	26	105	14	33	.314

National League

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Lamanno, Cincinnati	16	50	9	18	.360
Reiser, Brooklyn	26	102	18	35	.343
Fernandez, Boston	30	120	18	40	.333
Murtaugh, Phila.	28	92	14	30	.326
Phelps, Pittsburgh	21	53	7	17	.321
Slaughter, St. Louis	25	89	15	28	.315
Brown, St. Louis	27	112	7	35	.313
Walker, Brooklyn	17	52	9	16	.308
Lombardi, Boston	24	69	11	21	.304
Demaree, Boston	30	63	7	19	.302

National Hockey League Officials Vote to Continue

TORONTO, May 16 (AP)—The National Hockey League "expects to operate" next season and "like any other business will do whatever the Governments of Canada and the United States request us to do," read a statement issued at the conclusion of the league's annual meeting yesterday.

At the same time the league lifted the suspension of Jack Adams which was imposed on the Detroit Manager after he struck Referee Mel Harwood in the fourth game of the recent Stanley Cup playoffs with Toronto.

Frank Calder of Toronto, who was re-elected league President, also said after the meeting that no players were drafted from the minors.

He explained that the teams did not feel like spending $7,500, the draft price, for a player who might not be available next fall because of the war. Calder added that the same feeling wrecked all prospects for trades between the major league clubs themselves.

League officials were "asked to vote on the advisability of permitting the Brooklyn Americans to continue operations as a tenant of Madison Square Garden and naturally, a box office rival of New York Rangers," Vern Degeer said in the Globe and Mail.

"Boston Bruins and the New York Rangers voted against the survival of Mervyn (Red) Dutton's Amerks," added Degeer. "Detroit, Toronto, Chicago, and Montreal voted in favor of the club.

Skeet Shooting Proves Aid For Flying Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBBOCK, Texas—The accuracy of the Flying Tigers, that group of American Volunteer fliers fighting with the Chinese forces, is well known to the folk here back home. Probably not so well known, however, is that fact that the accuracy of these fliers has been developed through skeet shooting.

Bearing this in mind, the Army has taken up the spirt seriously, and here at Lubbock, Army Flying School each flying officer in training is allowed 400 rounds of ammunition per year to spend in improving his aim.

Curiously enough, the principles involved in skeet shooting are quite similar to those used in actual aerial combat. Estimating the lead on the skeet range, for instance, is almost identical with estimating the lead in real fighting.

At Lubbock Field officers are becoming extremely proficient in skeet shooting and already boast an average of 20 hits out of 25 targets.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Willard Marshall and Mel Ott—Each made four hits and Marshall's included two home runs and six runs batted in during rout of Reds.

Pete Reiser, Dodgers—Hit three doubles to lead attack on Pirates.

Claude Passeau, Cubs — Kept nine hits scattered and hit home run for victory over Phils.

Al Javery, Braves—Pitched five-hit triumph over Cardinals.

Harold H. Hilton Was One Of Golf's Greatest Stars

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No time could have been more appropriate for remarking on the recent passing on of Harold H. Hilton, an Englishman and one of the greatest golfers of all time, than this day when eight of the modern golfing greats were assembled at the Charles River Country Club in Newton, Mass., in a tournament to boost the Navy Relief Fund. The venerable Englishman, writer as well as player, editor for years of London Golf Illustrated, was as predominant in his era as any of those competing at Charles River, and never proved it more impressively to Americans than when he came here in 1911 and won our national amateur at Apawamis, besides leading the field by two strokes in the 36-hole qualification.

First off, in speaking of Hilton's golfing achievements, comes the striking analogy between his competitive career and those of some of our own renowned amateurs, viz., that he won a British open before he ever did the amateur. He won his first of two British opens in 1892 and his first of four British amateurs in 1900. Fact is, most astonishingly, that Hilton won two British opens before he ever did the amateur, his second in 1897.

American Records

Looking into our own national records we find that Francis Ouimet won the open in 1913 and his first amateur in 1914; that Chick Evans won the open in June of 1916 and the amateur in September, the first amateur to win both the same year; that Bobby Jones won his first open in 1923 and amateur in 1924, and his first British open in 1926 and his first British amateur in 1930, and that Johnny Goodman won the national open in 1933 and the amateur not until 1937.

Getting back to Hilton's career in golf, he had his share of good fortune. In that British open of 1892, for instance, his opening fourth-round drive to the short first hole of the Muirfield course in Scotland landed his ball in the cup, to bounce out and leave him an easy putt for a deuce, from which he went on to compile a 72-hole winning score of 305.

Caromed Off Rock

Nineteen years later, at the 37th hole of our national amateur final at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., for the match between him and Frederick Hereshoff had gone an extra hole, Hilton's second shot to the first extra went well off line only to strike a rock and carom onto the green. After that his putt for the winning par-4 on the first extra was of a wavering sort, the ball wobbling around before it finally dropped in to make him champion, and take the Havemeyer Cup for the first time across the Atlantic.

Memories of that championship and of its final round will ever remain green with those who, like the writer, were there to see it all. Hilton had won the qualifying medal and in match play had mowed down Sam Graham, R. C Watson, Jerome Travers, C. W Inslee, and in the final he attained a lead of four up in the morning against Herreshoff, which he increased to six with 15 to play in the afternoon, only to lose all that lead in the next 11 holes and find himself all even with two holes to play, with approximately 10,000 specators racing and tearing around, rooting with intense patriotism (not to say partisanship) for Herreshoff.

Scrambling Four

Additional to these mental handicaps, Hilton had to combat obvious breaks for Herreshoff, such as at the 260-yard 13th, where his errant drive saw the ball hop a ditch, where his second hit an apple tree before he approached eight feet from the cup and sank the putt for a 4, to match Mr. Hilton's great drive just short of the green, chip not quite close enough, and two putts.

For years after that thrilling final, golfers were still talking about how fortunate Hilton was on that first extra hole, where his wide second struck the rock and caromed onto the green, forgetting how Herreshoff came from here, there, and everywhere to halve or win holes and that at the first extra, which the Englishman won, it was Herreshoff who was far out ahead on the drive, straight down the middle, and that he lost the hole to a par-4, which he should have matched easily with a comparatively easy approach and two putts.

Sportsmanship

It was after he had won, and was called upon to make a short speech of acceptance of the Havemeyer Cup, that Hilton delivered himself of a short speech which was a true mark of his sportsmanship and ideals, when he said, "I came not to win the American championship, but to play in it."

In passing, it may be mentioned that Hilton won his first British open in 1892, his second in 1897, his first British amateur in 1900, the American in 1911 and his last of four British amateurs in 1913, 21 years after his first British open, and the last British amateur save one before the World War broke in 1914.

Hale America Entry List Is Surpassing Open

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Competitive golf, which for a time loomed as the first major sports victim of the war, now appears as one of the chief beneficiaries.

Shortly after the country entered World War II, the United States Golf Association cancelled all its major tournaments for the duration.

Later, however, it joined the Hale America organization in sponsorship of the national open Hale America meet, copied in part after the usual open tourney which Craig Wood won last spring at Fort Worth, Texas.

Yesterday Joe Dey, executive secretary of the USGA, announced that 1,475 golfers had sent in their entry fees, surpassing the record of 1,402 who filed for the 1937 open at Detroit.

The field will be cut in 81 local qualifying rounds of 36 holes each the last week of this month and slashed to approximately 100 in 13 district meets over 54 holes the following week.

The title will be decided June 18-20 over the Ridgewood Country Club layout in Chicago.

Profits will go to the Navy Relief Society and the United Service Organizations while at least one-fifth of the $6,000 championship pot will be in war bonds.

Nelson Is Highly Favored

Wide World-Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Byron Nelson has been such a consistent finalist in recent years that some observers down here are already conceding him a spot in the Professional Golfers' Association championship round and are just wondering whom he will play for the crown.

The tough Texan, now stationed at Inverness club, Toledo, has been a last match contender for the last three years. In 1939 he lost an extra hole battle to Henry Picard in perhaps the hottest title round in PGA history as par took a thorough shellacking. The following summer he whipped Sammy Snead for the championship and last year he fell before Vic Ghezzi in another extra hole finale.

Only Walter Hagen has been a more consistent PGA finalist than Nelson. The Haig was in five straight finals, and won four of them.

Missed Short Putt

His defeat last year was a heartbreaker because it came as Nelson missed a three and one half foot putt on the 38th hole. It taught Byron a lesson; never putt first, if you have the choice.

Nelson and Ghezzi were the same distance away. They tossed a coin for the right of putting first or last. Nelson won the toss, elected to putt first—and missed. Ghezzi canned his and took the crown.

Recalling that situation, Nelson remembers that then it seemed a good idea to putt first and ease the mental tension. "But if I'm ever in another spot like that I'll putt last," he says.

Nelson's Opinion

"I always do best when I know what I've got to do. If Ghezzi had putted first and holed the ball, I think I would have been able to hole out, too, knowing that if I missed I would lose the match. It's always been easier for me to hole a putt for a half than for a win," Byron says. That's Nelson's opinion, and it may be right, but most golfers would rather putt first, hole out, and put the burden up to their rival.

Ghezzi, now in the Army, is expected to be given a furlough in order that he may defend his crown. Ben Hogan, the low average scorer and biggest money winner of the year, will be another contender. So will Sammy Snead, who has been runner-up twice in the last four years.

Seaview Course

The tourney will be played over the Seaview Country Club course near here May 25-30. The 32 low scorers after the two 18-hole qualifying rounds Monday and Tuesday will start 36-hole match play competition Wednesday, with the final on Sunday.

The first nine holes of the course is a wide open layout, but the second nine calls for strict accuracy from the tee. Par is 71 and Bruce Coltart, home pro, holds the course record at 62.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 15

International League

Newark 3, Syracuse 2 (10 innings).
Jersey City 7, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 3, Rochester 0.
Montreal at Buffalo postponed.

American Association

Louisville at Indianapolis (2), postponed.
Toledo at Columbus, postponed.
(Only games scheduled).

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 8, San Diego 3.
San Francisco 2, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 1, Seattle 0 (11 innings).
Sacramento 3-3, Oakland 3-0.

Texas League

Beaumont 8-9, Dallas 3-2.
Fort Worth 2, Shreveport 1.
San Antonio 3, Tulsa 2.
Houston 9, Oklahoma City 7.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4, New Orleans 3.
(All other games postponed)

Eastern League

Binghamton 6, Elmira 3.
Hartford 3, Scranton 2.
Albany 9, Williamsport 6.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Springfield 2.

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To Become a Good Dancer Takes Practice But Is Easy If You Have the 'Wind at Your Back'

By Ellen Rubel
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I was ten years old, my father said to me, "Ellen, come here. I'm going to teach you how to dance." I walked over to him and stood smiling up into his face. I had always admired the way my Father and Mother danced together—like a pair of gulls sailing effortlessly—the lazy wind at their backs.

We started off, my short, stocky legs stiffly trying to follow his long, smooth stride. A few moments later I pulled away from him, indignant at my own clumsiness. "I can't," I cried, shaking my pigtails in distress, "I don't know what to do."

My father looked at me in affectionate amusement. "It takes practice," he said, "but it's easy—remember that—it's easy. Now first of all, you are my shadow. Wherever I go, you must be there; wherever I step, you must step. You weigh no more than a feather and the pressure of your hand on my shoulder is like a butterfly's wing. A wind blows you—you never move by yourself. Soon you will be dancing as easily as you breathe. Ready?"

But, What A Difference!

Off we went again, but what a difference. This time I wasn't thinking about keeping step with Father. My only concern was to be his shadow. I could keep up with his long stride now—for the wind was at my back.

"She's going to be a good dancer," he said smiling over my head at Mother who was watching from the sidelines. I glowed with pride.

I became a good dancer. My father saw to that. By giving me the basic idea of what dancing was, he freed me forever from thinking of legs, feet, hands, and steps. Dancing was movement—easy, swift, and light. Forever in my mind was the picture of shadows and the wind at my back.

Later, when I taught dancing classes of my own, I used these same picture-ideas to establish the "feel" of dancing in my pupils. Instead of teaching "what-to-do" first, I try and teach "what-it-feels-like."

To Improve Your Dancing Technique

In suggesting helpful ideas to the person at home who wishes to improve his dancing technique, I would say the primary step is to feel that dancing is something easy and natural. Just as the father said to the little girl in the beginning of this article, "it takes practice, but it's easy—remember that."

Fear is the main obstacle in the path of most beginners and many old-timers who wish to dance. Fear of letting go, fear of appearing ridiculous in the eyes of others, fear of what will happen when they start to move with the music. The quickest method of removing this fear is to start moving to music. Begin by walking to a lively march. Walk and walk until you feel the freedom of movement circulating easily through your entire being. Swing your arms to it, move your head, let your whole body express the rhythm of the music. Later is the time to whittle movement down to its correct size and get it under control. Only concern yourself at the beginning with getting the feel of moving to music.

Next, try accenting the first beat of the tempo. Stamp your foot to it, hop on it, jump on it—clap to it. Just be sure you accent it by some bodily movement to familiarize yourself with movement to two-four, three-four and four-four time.

After you can accent the "one" beat of any tempo with certainty, begin sliding to the music instead of walking. Slide forward, knees bent a little, then backwards. Break up the monotony by sliding sixteen steps forward and sixteen backward. Then reduce the steps by half until you are doing two forward and two back and you will find that you are actually dancing without a partner.

Understanding Between Partners

Before dancing with a partner it is advisable to understand the difference between leader and follower. I believe 50 per cent of good ballroom dancing is the understanding between partners.

In dancing, a woman always follows. She conforms to her partner's style, matching her stride and rhythm to his. She never takes the initiative but becomes as much as possible her partner's shadow. She does not lean on or away from her partner, but supports her own weight. She stands "tall" by lifting from the waist up which insures grace and freedom of movement. Her left hand rests ever so lightly on her partner's shoulder. She never watches her partner's feet to find out what to do. She watches his shoulder for guidance if necessary. A feeling of relaxation that starts from the knowledge that dancing is as natural as breathing soon releases any bodily tension.

In dancing, a man always leads. He establishes his leadership by a gently-firm pressure on his partner's back. By this pressure he indicates whether they are to go forward or back. His dancing stride should be free and sure. He must make up his mind what he is going to do and stick to it. By faltering or changing his mind he confuses his partner and gets her out of step. If a man finds out his partner cannot keep up with the variety of steps he is using it is up to him to simplify his dancing, using only the more basic steps. A man also stands "tall" but takes into consideration the height of his partner, being careful, if she is shorter than he, not to hold her right arm out too far or up too high.

Basic Steps As Dance-Patterns

Learn "basic" steps to the waltz, fox-trot and one-step from someone who really knows them correctly. "Basic" steps are dance-patterns worked out to dance-tempos. From these "basic" patterns you branch out on your own initiative as soon as you feel sure of yourself. Like any other pattern, a dance-pattern is meant to give you a plan to follow until you are experienced enough to create your own. For the timid in movement and the rhythmically imperfect dancers, "basic" steps are best to stick to, but for the "brave and the free" they are guideposts only.

Dancing is an excellent recreation for both old and young and with a little practice you, too, will feel the "wind at your back."

Courtesy of the Leelanau Schools and Camps, Glen Arbor, Mich.

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Camp is a wonderful adventure for a small boy. Every day from morning sunrise to the evening story time shown here there is a whole new set of adventures. Robin Hood, Tarzan, Long John are all in the woods. The pirates have buried their treasure on the beaches. Indians paddle down the streams. Woodsmen and scouts follow rough trails. Huge menageries of exciting wild life roam about—buffalo and giraffes and—oh, well, of course there are owls and eagles and woodchucks and foxes and deer, and these easily show that the others do exist.

All of the counselors have wonderful powers! They can do anything. If you want a house moved, they can do it. If you want all the trees chopped down, and all the wood stanced, they can do it for you, and in a day, too. They can swim to the other side of the lake without stopping, and last year there was one here who could pull a boat around by his teeth, just like Charles Atlas. Counselors can do anything.

Even the dull duties can be an adventure. If you don't believe it, get Junior to tell you how the Terrible Tigers beat the Perilous Panthers because Fatso, who never did anything much, could make the best bed in camp, and just because he could he got the ribbon each week. Or ask him how Table 3 beat Table 7 being washed and combed and won the cake with the pink icing for Sunday dinner. Or how Chuck Winters, who came from Kansas, and did everything right, finally won the silver cup at the banquet at the end of camp.

Yes, camp is an adventure, all right. Ask Junior.

'No Vacation' In Many Junior Colleges

Washington, D. C.

No summer vacation for junior college students and teachers is one moro of the many adjustments of education to the war—at least for half of the 267,000 students and 14,000 teachers in the nation's 650 junior colleges.

This fact is revealed in results of a nation-wide poll just released from the Washington headquarters of the American Association of Junior Colleges by Walter Crosby Eells, executive secretary. The poll shows that more than half the junior colleges in the country will continue work straight through this summer in order to train their 18- and 19-year-olds for wartime tasks either in the armed forces or in industry, and that the instructors are staying right on to do the job. Many of the instructors will receive no extra compensation but are offering their services as a contribution to the war effort.

The training race-against-time which most junior colleges are now running is seen not only in this year-round operation of classes, but also in concentration on "terminal" courses which emphasize vocational skills. There was a day when most junior college students took courses to prepare for transfer to the third year of four-year colleges; today students want practical training and they want it quick.

Many instructors not remaining in their own classrooms this summer are still staying on the job by attending summer workshops set up especially to prepare them better for teaching these terminal courses next year. The workshops are being financed by the General Education Board of New York in three sections of the country—on the west coast at the University of California, on the east coast at Harvard, and in the midwest at the University of Chicago. In view of the special contribution of these workshops to the war effort, the Board has just announced supplementary funds of several thousand dollars for scholarships for teachers who wish to attend.

If I Had a Son, He'd Go to College

The Family Forum
Home Background and College

Williamsburg, Va.

If I had a son—he'd go to college.

"But perhaps he wouldn't want to go to college. Would you insist?"

No, I wouldn't insist on his taking any important step in life against his will. But I'd try to influence him so he'd want to go to college. I would begin talking early, before he really understood all the terms I used, and lead him to think of college as naturally as of public school. Some years ago I said to a four-year-old, "And what are you going to do when you are a young lady?" Quick as a flash the little voice piped up, "When I'm big as mamma, and have gone to college, I'll help daddy in his office." For her, college was already a foregone conclusion, and although the family income was moderate, she went to college.

Just as I would begin the mental preparation early, I would give thought to the financial phase. I knew a father who, the day his son was born, took out a sixteen-year policy on his own life. When the little daughter came he took out another. Sometimes the premiums taxed the family purse a bit, but they were met. Then, as each child reached college age a substantial fund was waiting. By working in the summer and during holidays the four years were financed without real sacrifice to anyone.

It Can Be Done

I have known numbers of boys, and some girls, who worked their way. It can be done but the price seems sometimes too great. There is the possibility of overwork; of failing to make the grade; of financial worry; of unwise economy, especially in food; and commencement day is apt to find the student burdened with debt. Then, too, the student who carries too much work has no time for social life—a distinct loss. It is good training for any boy, rich or poor, to earn at least part of his pocket money; but not at too high a sacrifice.

If I had a son I would wish him to take part in all kinds of campus activities—dances and other social affairs, college publications, dramatics, musicals. I would be content if in his studies he made a decent passing grade. A good mixer is more apt to succeed in a world of affairs than is a bookworm with a perfect score. This may be treason, from a college wife, but it is my conclusion.

Home Training

The very first day a boy is in college he shows the kind of home training he has had. If he is on a part-time job in the library, the dining room, in a home, his manners, his grooming, his sense of the fitness of things, or lack of it, all are an asset or a handicap. And these are not a matter of wealth or poverty. Some of the most impossible students I have ever known came from homes of ease and luxury. Again: The finest college girl I have known in years, came from a mountain cabin. But in that cabin she had been taught behavior at table and elsewhere, proper Sabbath observance, clean speech, thoughtful courtesy. On this foundation she has reared a happy and successful life. A boy whom I regard highly came from a Polish home in a mining town. He is honest, considerate, industrious, sincere; he "is what he is, an' ain't what he ain't." He is so genuine that he is not at all disturbed by a snob. If I had a son I'd be glad to have this Polish boy his friend.

I would like this son of mine to recognize the different strata of character he met in college; and to choose his friends from the upper strata, rich or poor. But I realize that, in the final analysis he would probably find his level just about where I had lived with him in our home since his babyhood.

(Mrs.) H. C. K.

A Saturday Column

Britons Learning About America

Most of the misunderstanding which one encounters in Britain concerning America is due to ignorance; ignorance of the significant geographical, historical, and political forces which made the American nation in the past two hundred years. School generations of British youth, in the past, have caught mere glimpses of a general outline: Pilgrim Fathers; 1776 and Washington; Lincoln and Slavery; Wilson and the League of Nations. Hollywood movies, and sporadic gangsters provide highlights.

A real effort is now being made to remedy the situation. Throughout the country hundreds of meetings, luncheon clubs, societies, and rural institutes are being provided with lectures on America. The Ministry of Information and the British Broadcasting Corporation see to this nation-wide organization of informative talks. Brief courses on America and American history are now being provided by adult education groups, literary institutes, and university extension authorities. Speakers with some knowledge of America are really kept busy. The re-election of President Roosevelt in 1940 was the signal for increased British attention. Since that time the United States has been the most popular lecture topic in the schools of England, and this demand has been growing.

Most important of all, the educational authorities in Britain, especially in England, are carrying out almost a campaign to make sure that the generation now in school will become better informed about America than are their parents. Every school in the land has received some kind of intimation about the importance of giving attention to American life, institutions and history, in some systematic way if possible. Schools are invited to put American history into the timetable with final school examinations in view. Lists of useful, reliable books are provided. Libraries are helpful toward the same end, showing suitable books, and issuing bibliographies.

One of the most interesting developments to record is the organization of special courses upon America for teachers, especially history teachers. Such courses have been carried out in many parts of the country already. A variety of speakers is provided—American and British; the course lasts for three days as a rule. Those attending may number anything from 150 to 300. Here are some of the lecture titles selected from a few of the programs of these courses:

The United States in World Affairs
The American Constitution
A Survey of Anglo-American Relations
The Civil War
Abraham Lincoln
America in the XIX Century
The Southern States
The New Deal

The attendance at these special courses is a proof of their popularity. The teachers of Britain no less than the people, realize that much steady work has to be done for years, in order, starting in the schools, to promote knowledge and understanding of America and Americans throughout these islands.

Donald Grant, British Lecturer, in News Bulletin, Institute of International Education

Home on the Walapai

Here is the land where you will live,
Go to the place where the water is,
mark off your land and live by the water.
Name the place where your home will be,
In summer live by berries and wild food,
In winter live in a cave on your land.
There you will have stored food,
food you had gathered in the summertime.
Give the land that you own a name,
a name like the Berry Patch
or the name of a river.

Loretta Russell, 14, in "The New Trail"

Young World Citizens

Let's have an International Relations Club, published by the World Citizenship Committee of the Colorado Education Association, offers a brief history of high-school club work in Colorado, suggestions as to how to form a club, and guides to sources of information and materials. Address communications to Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.

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The Home Forum

Rembrandt: A Private Exhibition

IT WAS A memorable afternoon in which I met for the first time Rembrandt van Rijn. We had gone directly to our hotel from the boat-train, and St. James's Park lay below us, verdant and sunny on a June afternoon. Then, from the recesses of memory, came a remark that someone had made: "You must go straight to the National Gallery, when you reach London." It was but one hour before closing time, when I turned from a main salon into a certain small gallery; and there before me were the Rembrandts.

* * *

I had often been in the small corridor off the main gallery of the Palais du Louvre, where his "Disciples at Emmaus" is hung, one of his greatest religious pictures. A small scene, with four men seated around a table and Jesus in the center. Here, as always, is a brilliant treatment of light, radiating from the Master to warm the otherwise dim picture. One disciple has already recognized the Master, and the stolid serving boy looks on in wonderment at the stranger. Wherever there are Rembrandt lovers, there will always be recognition of the touching beauty of this scene, as the artist has pictured for us the infinite tenderness of the Master.

* * *

But it was in a quiet room of the National Gallery, with the faces of the sternly wise Dutch men and women smiling knowingly at me, that I really met Rembrandt, lover of humanity—Rembrandt who chose his models from the simple men and women of his day. The picture, known as "Rembrandt: Portrait of Himself" in the National Gallery, London, will always remain my favorite study. Wearing a close-fitted toque and sitting serenely with folded hands, he regards the world with a deep understanding drawn from his own experience. From the artist's steady, tolerant eyes, we see him as he was in the latter days of his life, a man who looked beyond the miseries and behaviors of men and women to recognize the grandeur of their true natures. All the light of the canvas is centered on the luminous glow of his face, the face of one inwardly strong. As Thomas Craven has written of him: "He is the last of the spiritual explorers. . . . He is closer to the heart of the modern world than any other painter. He is one of us."

* * *

On the same wall were contemporaries of his day: "Portrait of an Old Woman," an inscrutable, full face under a filmy organdie cap; and "Margaretha de Geer," a frail woman in an armchair, watching me with her withdrawn face above a crisply accordion-pleated ruff. On another panel hung the "Portrait of an Old Man," a thoughtful Dutch burgher, with a countenance like that of the disciple, John.

For the first time that afternoon, color became unimportant. It was enough to feel the contrast of dark and light produced by Rembrandt. One was arrested by the startling whiteness and stiffness of old-world ruffs, collars, and laces and by the intricacy of their pattern and design, symbolic, in a measure, of the sturdiness of the Dutch spirit. Dull colors in furs and velours and robes produced a richness which dominated the quiet gallery where other Rembrandt lovers came and went.

* * *

A month later, in Belgium, I haunted every art gallery for the Rembrandts. In Brussels, there is a disdainful Rembrandt, a prosperous gentleman with a broad-brimmed hat and an exquisite lace collar. This "Portrait of a Gentleman with Gloves" is not as appealing as is the merry "Preacher Eleazar Swalmius" with the flowing beard, a man of such ample proportions that he scarcely can fit into his chair. I call him the Falstaff Rembrandt.

* * *

One afternoon, long after, I found myself in Chicago with several hours between trains; so instinctively I walked down Michigan Boulevard to the Art Institute to see two Rembrandts which I knew were there. The maiden, called "Young Girl at an Open Half-Door," leans half-self-consciously against the doorway, but with maidenly poise, while the light of the picture is concentrated on the side of her face and recaught in the fillet of her hair. It is warmer in color than many of the artist's paintings; but still muted in tones, being a portrait of gold and rose hues from the warmth of the burnt-rose velvet of her bodice to the tawny red of her hair. Perhaps she was really Saskia who was reputed to be "sweet-faced and gentle." The freedom of Rembrandt's strokes and feeling, so characteristic of his genius, are found in the portrait, "Rembrandt's Father," a patrician with a sweeping velvet cloak and a high swirling hat. His keen eyes follow you everywhere in the gallery.

* * *

It was an exciting moment, in New York, at the World's Fair in 1939, to discover another Rembrandt, "Self Portrait," lent by the National Gallery of Art in Washington from the Mellon Collection. Here again the face shows a remarkable warmth and love of humanity. There is a radiance and a depth of heart not found in the "Portrait of His Father," with an effulgence of copper tones on the lined, wistful face; while the rest of the painting is almost entirely dark.

* * *

My private exhibition could not be complete without the "Study of An Old Man," found in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. I have gone to see it many times, for it occupies a special niche in my Rembrandt gallery. Of all his studies of men and women, this is one of the most tender and touching. The old man does not represent one man, but all men who have lived long and eventful lives. There are deep furrows etched on the brow and a network of lines on the worn face; the dim eyes are bleared and rimmed with red around the edges. But there is a dignity in the work-thickened hand which grasps the cloak about his frail body. Perhaps this model was one of the many he chose from the byways of Amsterdam, a representative of the common people. The portrait would move anyone to compassion for the lonely, weary, yet noble face.

* * *

It has been raining all day and outside the world has the drear grayness of early spring. I should not think of my Rembrandts without including the etchings which I have discovered in Paris, in London, and in America. There was that afternoon in November, on Fifth Avenue, just before an autumn twilight, when I went into a small gallery and was shown several Rembrandts. Although I cannot go this afternoon to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gallery 6, I am not completely without the Rembrandts. The somberness of this day has been dispelled by the richness of the paintings and etchings I know. There is a pleasure, too, in anticipating the Rembrandts I shall some day add to my private gallery.

Sometime, in Amsterdam, there will be "The Syndics of the Cloth Hall." I would like to see the "Portrait of a Greyhaired Man in Armchair" which is in London, the property of the Duke of Devonshire. And in our own National Gallery, "Old Woman in Armchair with Churchbook." She has just removed her glasses and her head can scarcely bend above her enormous, fluted ruff, but she is thinking solemnly about something. But shall I add more? One can always think of the artist who, at the end of his life, asked for no outward riches, having a wealth of richness in himself; he, who was content to sit at his window, letting the world go by, and to paint men as he saw and loved them.

TWANET EVANS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

PORTRAIT OF MARGARETHA TRIP: *A Painting by Rembrandt van Rijn*

THE PORTRAIT OF Margaretha Trip (or De Geer) which has just been acquired for the British nation by the National Art Collections Fund from the collection of the late Lord Crawford, will, by a curious coincidence, bring together under the same roof all the known portraits that Rembrandt painted of the Trip family. The National Gallery already possesses the almost monumental three-quarter-length portrait of Margaretha, as well as the companion portrait of Joseph, her husband. Joseph was a well-to-do merchant of Dordrecht and the couple seem to have been popular with painters, as both sat more than once to J. G. Cuyp and Nicholas Maes.

The "Crawford" portrait is dated 1661, the National Gallery portrait is undated; but, in both cases, the costume is similar, by which a question is raised, since the dress and big, pleated ruff belong to a fashion that was prevalent somewhat earlier than the date on the painting. They belong to the period of Rembrandt's other, perhaps even better known, old woman portrait in the National Gallery—that of the "Old Woman aged 83 years." The latter was painted in 1634, or some twenty-five years before the recorded date of the "Crawford" Margaretha Trip. However, in 1661, Margaretha—who married Joseph in 1600—was already well into her seventies and it is sometimes a habit of the older people to cling to fashions of an earlier date. Possibly also Rembrandt himself was not unaware of the fine setting that the big ruff makes for a well-shaped, serene, elderly face.

The three Trip portraits were painted when Rembrandt was at the plenitude of his powers. It was just after he had painted the last, moving portrait of the faithful Hendrickje, that is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. He had also painted one of his greatest portrait masterpieces, the group of "The Guild of the Cloth-workers" of Amsterdam; and yet, despite this, he had just received another absurd rebuff from the crass aldermen of the same town who rejected the monumental and impressive decoration for the Town Hall, "The Oath of the Batavians," probably on the grounds that it did not look "finished" enough. The remains of this masterpiece are now in Stockholm.

An interesting sidelight on the history of this period is that, while Rembrandt was engaged upon these time-defying works, he had already been a bankrupt for some years. Frans Hals was already in the workhouse. In fact, Hendrickje and Rembrandt's only son, Titus, had had to start an art "business" in which Rembrandt (who had always mismanaged everything except the pursual of his gift) was ironically installed with the title of "manager." In order to keep off his creditors, his salary was no more than his food, lodgings, and painting materials.

JAN GORDON

Escape

I opened the book, and there lay words
Like the windy flight of startled birds;
Words as stark as the sweep of a sail
On the green lagoon when the moon is pale.

For a dream-swept hour my homesick eyes
Drank deep where forest rivers rise,
While wolf-packs padded with stealthy tread
Up and down in the back of my head,
And gray loons flapped their wings and rose
From the sedgy bog where the marsh grass blows.

I closed the book and laid it aside,
But the gate of my mind was open wide,
And I, a truant, wild and fleet
Fled through it down the narrow street,
Spurning the walls—the locks on doors,
Laughing at windows, scorning floors.

ELIZABETH BARR HAAS

An Island Easily Lost

WE WERE FREE to land in Rurutu, which we lost no time in doing. A sort of main street straggled along the waterfront and we had only to begin to walk down it to be invited into the nearest house. Everyone wanted us to visit *his* house. So that we did not get very far that afternoon.

The natives were very honest and generous and, unlike most of the inhabitants of other Pacific Islands, they were unspoilt by civilization. They are industrious, too, for all had big houses, built of snowy-white coral lime. They dig a big hole in the ground and burn the coral in it, thus producing the lime. It makes a very solid, cool, and clean home. . . .

The following day we found there were two more whites on the island. We met an American—Alan, by name—who, with his wife, had very sensibly given up the trials and tribulations of civilization and had settled down on an isolated part of Rurutu. They had no money and just lived on what they could produce off the land. Alan invited us up to dinner one day. It was a long way up to his home among the hills, but he entertained us the whole way with stories about the old native legends, of which he had made quite a study.

The dinner was a great success and showed what could be done without any help from civilization. The meat was wild chicken; the salt was evaporated from the sea; the milk was from coco-nuts; the bread was baked taro root. . . . A brisk conversation was maintained, Alan and his wife inquiring about the outside world, while we asked about local affairs.

It was six months, we learnt, since a boat had called. Usually a little native cutter, about the same size as ours, called every three months, but in a severe hurricane of the previous year four Tahitian boats had been lost. Now there were not many left to do any trading. Besides, the native skippers did not like going to Rurutu. The island was very isolated and rather hard to find. The natives knew nothing about scientific navigation, the general procedure when leaving Tahiti for Rurutu being to get two points in line at Tahiti, keep them in line till they were out of sight and then carry on on the same course. If they had not seen the island within a week, they would generally spend another week or so looking for it, sailing backwards and forwards. If they didn't find it then, they would go back to Tahiti and start over again. . . .

We looked around his island home. It was a delightful little place, built of coral lime like the rest of the houses. On a bench we saw a flute. He confessed to playing it. It was his only civilized hobby.—From "South Sea Vagabonds," by J. W. WRAY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Divine Encirclement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HE THAT DWELLETH in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." How precious is this promise in the ninety-first Psalm, which is comforting troubled hearts today as it has done through the centuries! It is noteworthy that in the preceding Psalm is found this recognition of God (Psalms 90:1): "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." Simple words uttered centuries ago, denoting faith based on an understanding of man's spiritual being. These truths have comforted many people and inspired their unshakable faith in God as the Supreme Ruler of the universe, encircling and protecting all that He has made.

The ancient prophets relied on God's presence and power. Christ Jesus, the Exemplar of the Christianity he taught, revealed the nature of God as Spirit and His universe as spiritual, and proved through his healing works the availability of spiritual laws.

Later Paul, while preaching at Athens, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, called attention to "an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD," and said, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." In clear, concise terms he declared the creator of the universe to be "Lord of heaven and earth," an all-embracing power, giving "to all life, and breath, and all things." In referring to our true dwelling place, he declared (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring."

In our own age, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has clearly interpreted the spiritual meaning of Biblical statements. The words and works of Christ Jesus were clarified to her in the light of spiritual revelation. Certainty of deliverance from evil and its threatening encirclement rests on the spiritual fact stated by Mrs. Eddy in her rendering of the closing words of the Lord's Prayer (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures p. 17): *"For God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All."*

How broad and unlimited is the encircling *"Life, Truth, Love"* in which man lives! Consequently, since God is Spirit, all-pervading Mind, His universe, including man, must be spiritual. Reasoning from cause to effect, from the creator to creation, one reaches the natural conclusion that the universe, including man, is an image in Mind, and is therefore not material.

Referring to Jesus and his true spiritual being, Mrs. Eddy has written (No and Yes, p. 36), "The real Christ was unconscious of matter, of sin, disease, and death, and was conscious only of God, of good, of eternal Life, and harmony." And in the same paragraph she continues, "Had he been as conscious of these evils as he was of God, wherein there is no consciousness of human error, Jesus could not have resisted them; nor could he have conquered the malice of his foes, rolled away the stone from the sepulchre, and risen from human sense to a higher concept than that in which he appeared at his birth."

As Christ Jesus and many Biblical characters overcame diverse phases of evil, thus demonstrating the superiority of spiritual power over material threats to security, so did they also prove that there is safety in divine encirclement, through which error cannot penetrate to endanger our true being.

From the Bible we learn of Noah, who obeyed the divine leading to build an ark in which he and his household might enjoy security from the threatening storm and flood. We note that the ark, buffeted by the waters, rose higher with the increasing deluge, riding the crest of the waves until at last the waters receded and dry land appeared.

We gain from this account the lesson that obedience to divine guidance serves to uplift thought to a higher vision. As the ark rose with the increasing threat to safety, so may we lift our thoughts to God, above the boisterous waves of error, whence we may look upon fear, doubt, and anxiety as unreal threats to security, and replace them with the calm realization of the presence of all-encircling good. It is helpful to remember that because Noah obediently prepared an ark, he experienced the worth of God's promise of protection.

There is safety in divine encirclement. For God, divine Love, alone fills all space, encompassing His creation. In "the secret place of the most High" there is security for those who love good and consciously abide therein.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Door God omringd

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

„DIE IN DE SCHUILPLAATS des Allerhoogsten is gezeten, die zal vernachten in de schaduw des Almachtigen." Welk een heerlijke belofte ligt er in den een en negentigsten Psalm, die de bedroefden van hart heden vertroost, zooals hij dit door alle eeuwen heen heeft gedaan! Het is opmerkenswaardig, dat in den hieraan voorafgaanden Psalm deze erkenning van God: „Heere, Gij zijt ons geweest eene toevlucht van geslacht tot geslacht," wordt aangetroffen (Psalm 90:1). Deze eenvoudige woorden, die eeuwen geleden werden geuit, wijzen op een vertrouwend geloof, dat op een begrijpen van het geestelijke zijn van den mensch is gegrondvest. Het zijn waarheden, die velen hebben vertroost en die menigeen met een onwrikbaar vertrouwen op God hebben bezield, op den Alleenheerscher van het heelal, die alles omringt en beschermt wat Hij heeft gemaakt.

De profeten der oudheid vertrouwden op de tegenwoordigheid en de macht van God. Christus Jezus, het groote Voorbeeld van het Christendom dat hij onderwees, openbaarde de natuur van God als Geest en Zijn heelal als geestelijk, terwijl hij door de genezingen, die hij verrichtte, bewees, dat de geestelijke wetten te onzer beschikking zijn.

Toen Paulus te Athene predikte, zooals dit in het zeventiende hoofdstuk van de Handelingen der Apostelen is beschreven, vestigde hij de aandacht van zijn toehoorders op „een altaar . . . op hetwelk een opschrift stond: DEN ONBEKENDEN GOD," en hij zeide, „Dezen dan, dien gij niet kennende, dient, verkondig ik ulieden." In beknopte, doch duidelijke bewoordingen verklaarde hij, dat de Schepper van het heelal „een Heere des hemels en der aarde," een alles omringende macht is, die „allen het leven en den adem en alle dingen geeft." Hij verklaarde met betrekking tot onze ware woonplaats: „In Hem leven wij, en bewegen wij ons, en zijn wij, gelijk ook eenigen van uwe poëten gezegd hebben: Want wij zijn ook zijn geslacht" (Handelingen 17:28).

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, heeft, in onzen tijd, de geestelijke beteekenis van het Bijbelwoord duidelijk vertolkt. Door geestelijke verlichting werden haar de woorden en de werken van Christus Jezus geopenbaard. De zekerheid, dat wij van het kwaad en van de bedreiging, dat het kwaad ons kan omringen, bevrijd kunnen worden, berust op het geestelijke feit, dat in den slotzin van het Gebed des Heeren ligt besloten en dat door Mrs. Eddy in de volgende bewoordingen is weergegeven: *„Want God is oneindig, de almacht, alle Leven, Waarheid, Liefde, over alles en is Alles" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift], (blz. 17).

Hoe ruim en onbegrensd is alle *„Leven, Waarheid, Liefde,"* waardoor de mensch omringd wordt en waarin hij zijn bestaan heeft! Daar God Geest, het alles-vervullende Gemoed, is, moet Gods heelal, met inbegrip van den mensch, immers geestelijk zijn. Wanneer men van oorzaak naar gevolg, van den Schepper naar de schepping redeneert, komt men tot de logische gevolgtrekking, dat het heelal, de mensch inbegrepen, een gedachtebeeld in het Gemoed is en dat het daarom niet stoffelijk kan zijn.

Mrs. Eddy heeft met betrekking tot Jezus en zijn ware, geestelijke zijn, op. blz. 36 van „Neen en Ja" geschreven: „De werkelijke Christus was zich niet bewust van de stof, van zonde, ziekte en dood en was zich alleen bewust van God, van het goede, van het eeuwige Leven en de eeuwige harmonie." In dezelfde alinea vervolgt zij: „Indien Jezus zich van deze euvelen evenzeer bewust was geweest als van God, in wien geen bewustzijn van menschelijke dwaling is, had hij deze niet kunnen weerstaan; evenmin had hij dan de boosaardigheid van zijn vijanden kunnen overwinnen, den steen van het graf afwentelen, en van een menschelijk begrip tot een hoogere opvatting rijzen dan die, waarin hij bij zijn geboorte was verschenen."

Zooals Christus Jezus en vele andere persoonlijkheden in den Bijbel het kwaad in zijn verschillende vormen hebben overwonnen en aldus het bewijs hebben gegeven, dat geestelijke kracht de overmacht heeft over alle bedreigingen van onze veiligheid, zoo hebben zij eveneens bewezen, dat wij, omringd door God, waar de dwaling niet kan binnendringen om ons ware zijn in gevaar te brengen, zijn beschermd.

In den Bijbel lezen wij, hoe Noach, in gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke leiding, een ark bouwde, waarin hij en zijn huisgenooten veilig tegen den dreigenden storm en den zondvloed waren geborgen. Wij zien tevens, hoe de ark, die door het water werd gebeukt, hooger steeg met het toenemen van de geweldige overstrooming en hoe zij over de golven voer, totdat ten slotte de wateren afnamen en de aarde wederom zichtbaar werd.

Uit dit Bijbelverhaal kunnen wij de les trekken, dat, door gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke leiding, onze gedachten tot een hoogere geestelijke visie worden opgeheven. Zooals de ark voortdurend hooger steeg, naarmate haar veiligheid meer werd bedreigd, zoo worden ook wij in staat gesteld onze gedachten, ver boven de woelige golven van de dwaling, tot God op te heffen, van waar wij op vrees, twijfel en bezorgdheid als de onwerkelijke bedreigingen van onze veiligheid neer kunnen zien, terwijl wij met rustige zekerheid het besef van de tegenwoordigheid van het alles omringende goede hiervoor in de plaats kunnen stellen. Het is een groote hulp indachtig te zijn aan het feit, dat Noach, door in gehoorzaamheid aan God de ark te bouwen, de waarde van de belofte Gods om hem te beschermen, heeft ondervonden.

Door God omringd zijn wij veilig. God, de goddelijke Liefde, alleen vult alle ruimte en Hij omvat Zijn geheele schepping. In „de schuilplaats des Allerhoogsten" is veiligheid voor allen, die het goede liefhebben en bewust daarin verblijven.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Pines

On the
Old dark branches
Of pines, thin green candles
Burn brightly through the day and through
The night.

E. E. L.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Something Has Got to Be Done ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

The shipping situation right now is probably the most serious in America's whole relationship to the war. Something has got to be done about it.

Most people still don't realize the extent of the crisis. The background is that America in the past month or two has entered a new phase of the war. The development stage is coming to and end; the delivery stage is dominant.

By that it is meant that great factories to produce goods to win the war are now just about all authorized or built. There will be others, of course. But for the most part they are built or building. Production is hitting a crescendo. It will go higher and higher from now on but from plants already built or contracted for. The goods for America's Allies are today going to the wharves.

At the wharves they are piling up. That is the story of shipping. America is going on short rations of gasoline because of shipping losses. Enemy submarines have invaded the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence. It is not alarmist to point out the facts which much of the public has not yet fully grasped. Shipping is a crucial bottleneck at the present time.

Ship Replacement Center

It is the job of the Navy to combat the submarine menace. They are hopeful of cutting it down. But it is the job of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Board to see that the ships are built to carry the goods and soldiers to the fighting fronts. The United States is the chief center of ship replacement now for all the United Nations.

The blunt fact is here, as well as it can be determined, that ships at the present time are being sunk faster than they are being built. If this continues the shipping battle will be lost. But it will not continue. Shipping output is being pushed higher and higher, and by 1944 output will be 15,000,000 tons annually. But will the war wait till 1944?

It is the opinion of important Presidential advisers that something must be done faster than that. The crisis is right now, in the present year.

Washington officials are fully aware of the situation if the public is not. They have been watching figures for months. The prospect is that in a very short time there will be as drastic a shakeup in the executive end of the shipping control as there was in war production when Donald M. Nelson superseded William S. Knudsen.

It is generally agreed that Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the War Shipping Administration, has done a good job. But Admiral Land has two jobs which are regarded as more than any one man can handle. One of them is routing and planning schedules for existing carriers. The other job is construction. These two jobs are likely to be separated. They are likely to be put under separate hard-fisted men whose instructions will be to do the impossible.

Hardboiled Attitude Needed

On the scheduling and routing of existing ships a hardboiled attitude is needed that will throw business-as-usual out of the window. Tankers right now are more precious than tanks or bombers. Yet they have been kept on peace-time routes, it is charged, that expose them to sinking while they should have been used for inter-United Nations tasks. There has been a too lenient hesitation against interrupting established shipping lines in other directions, it is asserted. The present emergency forces a reconsideration of the whole situation.

But above all, construction must be speeded up. Here the remarkable mass achievements of a man who never built a ship before the war, are giving a dazzling example. Henry J. Kaiser learned about shipping by building Boulder Dam. He came to the shipbuilding industry with the complete openmindedness of one who had never built a ship. The last 10,000-ton Liberty ship he made was launched 43 days after keel-laying, and will be fitted for delivery in an expected 26 days more, an incredible record, contrasted to 355 days for ship completion in World War Hog Island days. Mr. Kaiser hopes to build ships in 40 days.

Contrasted to this West Coast record, East Coast yards are not doing so well. One reason is that they are designed after old formulae and it is questionable whether it would pay to convert them to new methods. Many advisers think it would. There is no thought of making scapegoats or calling names in the new emergency. The situation is too important for name-calling. It has gone way beyond the question of personalities. The feeling in Washington circles is that something can be done, and is going to be done. The prospect is that it will be done quickly.

Memo From Britain:

Seeing the War in Perspective ..... ***By Mallory Browne***

In at least two major respects there has been a big change in Britain during the past month or two.

An old Chinese proverb says: "He who looks down from above easily overcomes his enemies." Both literally and figuratively, this centuries-old saying might have been written of the present war. Over and over again it has been proved that the side which has been able to look down on the enemy from air supremacy has an overwhelming advantage. Figuratively, it is even more true in this world-wide conflict that he who is able to look down upon the war as a whole and put all its far-flung aspects into perspective, welding them into a single co-ordinated grand strategy, easily will overcome the enemy. It is a question of outlook. And there are abundant signs in Britain at present that the United Nations at last have begun to adjust their outlook in accordance with this bit of old Chinese wisdom.

In this change of outlook, the war is regarded as one conflict, no matter how far apart its many fronts may be or how separate its air, land, and sea components may have been considered in the past. Tremendous strides have been taken in recent weeks toward putting this new outlook into practice. Madagascar is an outstanding example of this.

More Than Appears on Surface

For the occupation of Madagascar means much more than appears on the surface. It means that those who frame the grand strategy of the Allied nations not only have accepted but have begun to act upon the premise that this war is primarily a war of bases. The vital strategic importance of Madagascar is that it constitutes a base for both air and sea warfare which bears the same relation to war in the west as Indo-China bears to war in the east. It might potentially have become the first steppingstone from which war could have been carried to the African continent, to the Middle East, and to the ship lanes of the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, just as the conquest of Siam, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and Burma followed swiftly after the Japanese had seized French Indo-China with the consent of Vichy.

The preventive occupation of Madagascar by Britain with the support of the United States is evidence that Allied strategy now is viewing the war in this perspective. Madagascar should be, and in all probability is, a milestone marking the end of a hectic, haphazard, and harassed period for the Allies during which they hastily endeavored to counteract Axis moves wherever they could, but were always busy trying to catch up. Madagascar is a symbol of that co-ordinated foresight and farsight which has been apparent also in American operations in and around Australia, and which means that joint offensive strategy on a grand scale not only has been worked out on paper during such invaluable conferences as those which Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry Hopkins had during a recent London visit, but actually is being put into practice.

There's another phase of this new outlook on war, however, that is not unfolding as swiftly as it should here in Britain. The war not only is one geographically. It is one—or at least inseparable—from the viewpoint of air, land, and sea operations. Co-ordination among the three services has been shown to be the sine qua non of success by such tragic failures as Pearl Harbor, Singapore, and Crete to mention only a few.

Co-ordination Making Progress

Co-ordination of the British Army, Air Force and Navy has been carried a long way since the war began. But it still hasn't gone far enough at the top. There is a strong movement in favor of a great general staff of all three services under a single chief. This movement is bound to win in the end. So far "combined operations" still is treated as an important subsection of Britain's fighting forces. But the past weeks have brought the day much nearer when combined operations will be recognized as outward evidence of that complete co-ordination among the three services and among the Allied nations which alone spells victory in this world-wide war of bases.

Along with this altered outlook, there has been a big change in attitude. This change is briefly—if somewhat indefinitely— summed up in the statement that 1942 now has replaced 1943.

This means, of course, that the earlier attitude, sponsored last winter by both Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, that not until 1943 could the United Nations hope to take the offensive effectively against the Axis, has been abandoned.

Not 1943, but 1942 is now regarded as the crucial year. Naturally no one outside the councils of the Supreme Command can say just when the signal for final assault against the enemy will be given. But what can be said is that there has been a definite change in the attitude of governmental and military authorities, at least in Britain, and that whereas they formerly talked and planned and apparently acted as if the war would wait for us to win it at our leisure in 1943, now emphasis is on victory, if possible in 1942.

To Change the Subject:

Mocking the Moths That Munch ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

I just laughed and laughed this morning. You know how people have been wearing long faces about things the War Production Board has said they couldn't have for the "duration"? Well, there's a silver lining even to WPB orders, and that's why I was laughing.

Saturday, I was getting out all my woolen clothes, carefully looking them over, preparing to have them cleaned and put away to wear next year. There was among them a nice white sweater out of which a moth had made himself a sizable meal. It can be mended (the hole the meal left) and it will be, of course, but the memory of the moth will linger on.

I have never liked moths, and the audacity of one that would walk right into my closet and eat a hole out of my sweater directly under the shadow of a little bag of evil-smelling moth crystals with which I had scented up the place to keep him out—well, all I can say is that he was fortunate to have left as soon as his banquet was over.

The memory of that incident of Saturday was still with me this morning when I thought about the WPB. No woolens for us—no woolens for the moths, thought I. That will fix 'em. I laughed. They can crawl through the keyhole of my closet if they want to—this is after my present woolens are gone of course. There will be no moth crystals to offend them, BUT the cupboard will be bare!

Just read this release from the educational department of the American Viscose Corporation:

At this time, when protecting clothing against moths is a subject on nearly every woman's mind, it is worth while to point out that rayon dresses and suits are immune to moths and therefore require no protection against this common pest. This is of special interest right now, since there is a shortage of Japanese camphor and some of the other commonly-used moth deterrent substances.

If you are putting away winter dresses or suits made of 100 per cent rayon or spun rayon, you need simply make sure that they are clean and then store them away without any further precautions. No moth balls are needed.

Isn't that wonderful? Can't you just see a little moth looking over your clothes in bewilderment, investigating the seams, going into the depths of the pockets, poking his nose under the lining and coming away hungry?

No doubt, when the Japanese attacked us and war cut off the imports of Japanese camphor, the moth population flapped its wings and stepped out blithely expecting to have a Roman holiday with our woolens. But little did they know about our WPB and the regulations it could make.

Little did these busy saboteurs of our winter woolens guess that we'd be buying cottons and rayons instead this season, all because of WPB and that we'd be taking such good care of the woolens we had left over, that moths wouldn't have a chance at them.

The more I think of it, the better I like the WPB and the more I appreciate its rules and regulations. Instead of wrestling with woolens, I shall revel in rayons, caper in cottons and mock the moths that would munch away at my winter wardrobe.

Prado Lashes the Wheel on His Solidarity Course

Roland Hall Sharp; © Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

Cementing Peru-United States Friendship

President Prado being welcomed by President Roosevelt as he arrived to tour defense centers as an official guest of the United States Government. He is the first South American President to come officially during his own active term. Upper left, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, seated at right, and Peruvian Finance Minister David Dasso, signing the new reciprocal trade agreement. The open square is Plaza Bolognesi in Lima. Brilliant flowers fill the formal garden plots.

Represents Peruvians as standing with other free peoples against Nazi-Fascist despotism.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from a trip through the South American republics.

President Prado of Peru, currently an honored guest of the United States as the first Chief Executive of a South American country to come here while in office, sums up in himself these two vital developments:

He represents those Peruvians—the vast majority—who stand unflinchingly with all other free peoples against Nazi-Fascist despotism.

He represents the Peru of revived democratic procedures, including a Congress, a freer press, and the denunciation of political terrorism.

Standing on such a platform, Peru's scholar-President could expect to encounter storms and gusty winds of opposition blowing at home and from abroad. He has.

Even now there are indications that certain forces are trying to capitalize on his absence from Peru to sink his Government. By coming away he showed confidence in his strength.

More Tops'ls

Instead of shortening sail, this former Professor of Infinitesimal Analysis is crowding on some more tops'ls and lashing the wheel on his proclaimed course of solidarity with the United Nations.

Before the Senate in Washington, and again with similar phrases before the House of Representatives, Dr. Prado re-emphasized his resistance to Nazi-Fascism. He said:

"I reaffirm my unbreakable faith that, however strong the forces of oppression and despotism, they will be vanquished. However painful the sacrifices imposed upon the peoples fighting for the rights of civilization, the sun of liberty will once again shine for all men of good-will."

One night during the January consultations of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Prado gave evidence that he means just what he says along the above lines, even when he has to invigorate or discipline some of his own more hesitant subordinates.

Certain members of the Peruvian delegation—and even the Foreign Minister—were acting in an obstructive manner on the two main issues before the conference. These issues were the breaking of relations with Berlin-Rome-Tokyo, and the settling of the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute. The Peruvians in Rio were even a bit cantankerous at times, especially on the night in question.

Then across the Andes by long-distance telephone came vigorous, clean-cut instructions from the President of Peru. He held the Peruvian delegation firmly to the line of collaboration with the United States which his Administration had laid down in accordance with wishes of the Peruvian people.

From that night the fogs of calculated obscurities began to clear, and when the conference ended Dr. Prado's policies had prevailed over more cautious, more neutral, and Axis-grinding opinions in Peru.

Bulwarks the Coast

As of today, Peru bulwarks the Pacific Coast of South America with all measures of economic and military collaboration that are judged essential during the present phase of hemisphere defense. While in the United States, Dr. Prado has repeatedly indicated that his Government is prepared to go as far as hemisphere defense requires.

On its southern frontier, Peru adjoins Chile, one of the two South American countries still retaining diplomatic relations with Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. Peru also has important historical ties with Argentina, the other hold-out from implementing the Declaration of Rio, which both Argentina and Chile signed.

Pressure on Peru is exerted by Argentines and Chileans who cling to the expectation that they can escape direct war action and go on trading with whichever side wins. Dr. Prado has repudiated such fence-sitting, but there are Peruvians who listen to what is said in Buenos Aires and in Santiago.

A key man in Peru's coming decisions is former President Oscar R. Benavides, now his country's Ambassador to Argentina. He it was who wielded almost unbridled power in Peru during the period when Congress voluntarily disbanded and concurred in a dictatorship that turned out to be temporary. Election of Dr. Prado as General Benavides' successor inaugurated a return to civilian rule, with the promised restoration of Congress and political activity.

The man who entered the lavish Presidential Palace in Lima at this turning point is not only the son of a Peruvian President, but typifies the civilian element rather than the military. His experience in the Army has been more as a citizen than as a professional soldier. Most of his public activity has been devoted to university classrooms and the managerial offices of banks or large-scale business enterprises.

In the mellow patios of the University of San Marcos at Lima, the youthful Manuel Prado studied mathematics, political and administrative sciences, and engineering.

Even as a student the younger Prado responded to the patriotic traditions of his family. While an undergraduate, he enlisted as a common soldier. He reached the rank of sergeant before returning to his university studies.

Returned to Army

Again at a moment when military service seemed more imperative than academics, he returned to the Army. This time he became a lieutenant, by special action of the Congress, in recognition of his courageous services during a revolutionary movement in 1914.

Always a brilliant scholar, and frequently a delegate to international conferences of students, he naturally gravitated to an academic career. From an Assistant Professorship in the Faculty of Science at San Marcos, he rose to the full Professorship only 13 years after he had entered the university, an unusually gifted lad of 15.

The field of practical action soon attracted him. Management of the Lima Light & Power Company led on to chairmanship of the Peruvian Steamship Company. At that time the national merchant marine had entered a crisis which he helped surmount.

Banking was a next step, and by 1934 Dr. Prado presided over the Central Reserve Bank of Peru as Chairman of its Board of Directors.

Meanwhile a steady interest in governmental affairs developed, and by 1919 he first entered the House of Deputies. As a leader of the opposition to Leguia, who then was fastening a long dictatorship on Peru, he incurred official displeasure and tasted prison as well as deportation. For 10 years he lived abroad, mostly in Europe.

Returned in 1932

That was from 1923 to 1932. Dr. Prado's return to his homeland was made possible by the forcible ending of Leguia's rule in 1930. The new President, Sánchez Cerro, was assassinated in 1932, and succeeded by General Benavides, who took office the next year.

During this tense period the revolutionary APRA party agitated for social reforms, and was bitterly anti-United States. The General assumed full powers, with consent of the Peruvian Congress, which disbanded. Victor Haya de la Torre, leader of APRA, was outlawed and went into hiding.

When Peru's decade of turbulent transition from the Leguia dictatorship toward something better had run its course, Dr. Prado emerged as the logical candidate to succeed General Benavides. The General himself held this view. For many years the two men had worked together. As early as 1914 the young Prado attached himself to a revolution led by the then Colonel Benavides.

Under President Prado's Administration a balance has been struck between extremes of Right and Left in Peru. The leader of APRA now moves about freely in Lima. While the party itself has not yet been restored to a legal status, this is being seriously considered.

Social reforms initiated by the Benavides Administration, including "Popular Restaurants" where a four-course meal can be bought for 6 to 7 cents U. S., and low-cost housing projects, have been continued. But the social problems of Peru remain acute. There are still abysmal chasms to be bridged between a small elite class, traditionally landowning and highly cultured, and the masses of the population.

In presence, Dr. Prado is a cultured aristocrat and intellectual, with an approachableness that has won many new friends for him during his current visit to the United States.

Assurances

While in Boston, Dr. Prado gave me several assurances regarding the present situation in Peru.

Contrary to some sensation-mongering reports, he denies that there is any important opposition to his diplomacy of full collaboration with the Allied Nations.

The internal politics of Peru are quieter than for some time, since the overwhelming majority of Peruvians know their freedom depends on closing ranks. Congress has concurred in every step of the pro-American program with unmistakable determination.

One problem stands out above all others for Peru just now, as it does for all of the southern countries. It is the need for more merchant ships. On the day President Prado arrived at Miami, a reciprocal trade agreement was signed. It provides for a mutual lowering of tariffs. Peru obtains better treatment for sugar and long-staple cotton. The United States obtains better treatment for manufactures. But without more ships, the agreement loses in effectiveness.

One solution foreseen by Dr. Prado is to have Peruvian ships sail northward to Panama, which they have not previously done. That would ease the situation, but the final answer lies in new ships sliding into the water along the North American seaboard, at Philadelphia and Norfolk, San Francisco and Seattle.

From his observation of the massive and growing war production in this country, President Prado can carry home reassurances to his countrymen, who face in the Pacific, the newest and largest theater of this global struggle.

In Boston he expressed his own conviction that, regardless of temporary gains made by treachery and ruthlessness, the forces of human freedom are invincible.

Roland Hall Sharp

A Spacious Avenue in Lima, Peru's 'City of the Kings'

The Paseo de la Republica, parked and ornamented with fine statuary. This and other avenues provide for an easy flow of traffic that contrasts with the older sections of the city where wooden balconies overhang picturesque but narrow streets. Gradually new traffic arteries are being provided.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	150,000
Previous day's sales	257,120
1942 volume to date	40,823,933
1940 volume to date	49,245,719

Stock Market Fractionally Higher Today

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Stocks generally continued their forward move in today's market but exceptions still were plentiful and real buying power was lacking for many leaders.

The list exhibited mildly improved tendencies at the start and fractional advances were fairly well distributed near the final hour. Dealings were exceptionally slow.

Selling dried up in the air line shares which were depressed yesterday on the Government's order taking over all domestic passenger carrying aviation systems. Eastern Air Lines recovered a shade.

Postal Telegraph preferred went into new high ground for the year. Edging upward were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Great Northern, J. I. Case, Union Carbide, Eleetric Auto-Lite, Western Union, Montgomery Ward and International Harvester.

Aiding bullish sentiment to some extent, brokers said, was the optimistic war speech of British Prime Minister Churchill and further reports of Russian successes against the Nazis at Kharkov.

Some Bonds Rise

Mixed movements characterized the bond market today but the price picture on the whole seemed a little better than in recent session.

Some of the secondary rail loans which have led the decline in the last few sessions ranged from steady to a shade improved as the final hour of the short session approached.

Mild advances showed in the foreign dollar group, with Brazilian and Australian issues, under some pressure in the last few days, tending higher. U. S. Governments, neglected, held about even.

With small advances showing were Rock Island refunding 4s, Erie 4½s of 2015, Santa Fe 4s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F."

Unchanged or down a shade were New Haven 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, and Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s.

Int'l Nickel of Canada Quarter Net 52c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $8,071,966, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 52 cents a common share.

This compared with net earnings of $9,239,709, or 60 cents a common share, in the three months ended March 31, 1941.

Provision for income and franchise taxes in the 1942 first quarter was $6,742,543 against $6,158,473 in the like 1941 period.

Robert C. Stanley, president, said the company had suspended interim letters dealing with various uses of the concern's metals and citing new developments because of Government war regulations.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Derby Oil&Ref pf "B"	$2 / 87½c	July 1	July 1	June 15
Kings Co Ltg Co pf "C"	75c	July 1	June 15	
Kings Co Ltg Co pf "D"	62½c	July 1	June 15	
Puget Sd Pw & Lt pr pf	$1.25	July 15	June 19	
Victor Eqpmnt Co cum conv pf	$1 / 25c	June 15	June 5	

Reduced

PeoplesDrug St In	25c	July 1	June 8	

Extra

Am Sum Tobcco	50c	June 15	June 1	

Stock

No. American Co	*	July 1	June 5	

Irregular

Boss Manuf Co	$4	May 25	May 15	
Boston Wharf Co	50c	June 30	June 1	
Electric Boat	50c	June 10	May 27	
Grt Nor Railway pf	$1	June 22	May 26	
Interst Dept Strs	25c	July 15	June 23	
Magor Car Corp	$1.50	June 30	June 16	
Narragansett Rac Asso Inc	50c	June 4	May 29	
Russell Manuf Co	50c	June 15	May 29	

Regular

Agricul Ins Co (Watertown, N. Y.)	75c	Q	July 1	June 20
Am Sum Tobacco	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Andian Nat Corp	$1	S	June 1	May 20
Bayuk Cigars	37½c	Q	June 15	May 29
Borne Scrymser Co	$2	Q	June 15	May 29
Commonwealth Tel Co 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 15
Copperweld Steel Co pf	20c / 62½c	Q	June 10	June 1
Crown Tr (Montreal)	$1	Q	June 30	June 23
Elec Star Batt	50c	Q	June 30	June 9
Federal M & Sur	$1		June 19	May 29
1st Nat Bk (St.L.)	40c	Q	May 29	May 25
1st Nat Bk (St.L.)	40c	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 26
1st Nat Bk (St.L.)	40c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 24
Hard Rock Gold Mines, Ltd.	3c		June 17	June 1
Illin Com Tel (Madison, Wis.)	$6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Imperial Oil Ltd.	25c	S	June 1	May 18
Indianap Wat Co A	20c		June 10	May 22
Indianap Wat Co 5% pf. "A"	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 13
Inti Pet Co Ltd	50c	S	June 1	May 19
Internat Saf Raz Corp Class "A"	60c	Q	June 1	May 22
Interstate Nat Gas	$1		June 15	June 1
Interst Dept Stor, Inc. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 9
Kaufmu Dept Stor, Inc 5% cum conv pf	$1.25	Q	June 15	June 1
Lehn & Fink Prod.	35c		June 12	May 29
Lexington Tel Co.	60c	Q	June 15	June 1
Lexington Tel Co pf	5.2			
Louisville G&E A	$1.30	Q	July 15	June 30
Louisville G&El B	25c	Q	July 15	May 29
Magor C C 7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 16
McKenzie Red Lakes Gold Mines, Ltd	3c	Q	June 15	June 1
Mechanics & Farm Bk (Albany)	$5	Q	July 1	June 30
Mergenthaler Lino	$1		June 26	June 1
Michigan Asso Tele Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
No Am Co 6 pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 10
No Am C 5¾ pf	71¾c	Q	July 1	June 10
No Nat Gas	60c		June 25	May 29
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown	$1.50	Q	June 4	May 20
R. R. Co				
Rd Ca Int Inv Tr	10c	Q	June 1	May 15
Starrett (L S) Co.	50c		June 20	June 16
Sunray Oil	5c		June 15	May 25
Sunray Oil pf	68¾c	Q	July 1	May 25
Toronto Elevators, Ltd 5¼ pf	66c	Q	June 6	May 22
20th Cent Fox Film pf	37½c	Q	June 30	June 15
Werenburg Shoe	37½c		June 16	June 1

*One share Detroit Edison on each 50 shares No. Am. Co.

U. S. Cotton Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Corporation announces that it would consider bids on May 20 for the sale of government-owned cotton. As in previous sales, bids must be made on call with the corporation's right to fix prices. The government is permitted under the farm law to sell not in excess of 300,000 bales of loan cotton per month.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅝	37	Abbott (1.60a)	1	37	37	37	M'y14
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	M'y13
7½	5½	Adams Exp .60g	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y15
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y15
11⅜	10	Addressog (.15e)	6	10½	10	10½	M'y14
38⅛	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
57⅜	31½	Alleg pf xw	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	M'y 9
22¾	16⅜	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝e	4	16⅜	16½	16½	
5⅛	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y14
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ⅜
12½	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1⅝e	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y15
81	65½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66¼	66	66	M'y13
30⅛	22	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	13	23⅛	23	23	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem 1⅝e	3	15½	15½	15½	M'y13
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y14
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	April1
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	3	48½	48½	48½	M'y14
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	20	20	20	
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	4	28	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y15
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	3	4½	4½	4½	M'y15
33	23	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y15
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y15
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	4	62¼	62	62	+ ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y15
33	22½	Am Car & Fdy	4	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
73¾	60½	AmCar&Fpf¾e	2	60	60	60	— ½
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y15
110	105⅛	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	76	76	76	M'y15
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'y14
12¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y15
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Ti)	1	¾	¾	¾	
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	½	3½	M'r28
19¼	17½	Am Export L 1⅝e	6	18	17½	17½	M'y15
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅜	⅜	M'y12
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	1	19	19	19	M'y13
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	22½	22½	22½	M'y13
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2	2	2	M'y13
32	26	Am-Haw SS 3k	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'y15
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	M'y14
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	43	43	43	M'y15
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y11
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29	29	29	M'y13
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	M'y14
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6⅞	Am Locomotive	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
89½	74	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	74	74	74	
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y15
5¼	4	Am M & Met	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y14
½	½	Am Power & Lt	2	½	½	½	—⅛
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	2	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S 15e	6	4	4	4	
12	9⅜	Am Roll Mill ½e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	M'y14
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7⅛	7	7	M'y14
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
147	132⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	133	132½	132½	M'y14
34¼	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y13
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11	11	11	M'y15
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8½	8¼	8½	M'y12
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y15
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91	91	91	M'y11
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	M'y15
1343¼	1013¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	14	1141½	1131¼	1141½	+11½
499¾	331½	Am Tob (1¾e)	2	381½	381¼	381½	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1¾e)	2	393⅛	391¼	391¼	
3⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	M'y15
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	M'y15
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	6	237⅛	233¼	237⅛	+ ⅜
1161½	1081¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	1093¼	1093¼	1093¼	M'y13
31¼	17⅜	Am Water Wks	1	21½	21½	21½	
70¼	41¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
55⅜	33¾	Am Woolen	4	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	M'y13
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	58	58	58	+1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	M'y14
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y13
28⅝	23⅛	Anaconda (1½e)	8	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	M'y15
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	30	30	30	M'y12
111⅜	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110⅛	110	110	M'y15
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	54½	54½	54½	M'y14
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	4	25	24¾	24¾	M'y15
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y15
4	2⅝	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3	3	3	M'y15
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	M'y14
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25½	20	Associates In (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y13
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	8	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	M'y14
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	3	21½	21¼	21½	
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	1	21½	21¼	21¼	M'y15
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	34½	34½	34½	M'y14
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin (.40e)	5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y15
9½	6¼	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 7
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 7
4⅛	2⅞	Avia Corp (.10e)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y15

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	2	11	11	11	+ ¾
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	21	3	2¾	2¾	M'y14
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y13
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	8½	8½	8½	M'y14
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅝	Bath Ir W (⅛e)	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	M'y15
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1⅓)	1	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y11
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	70	69¾	70	M'y14
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	M'y14
16½	12	Bell Airc (2g)	31	12	12	12	M'y15
39⅞	31½	Bendix Av (2e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	
14	9⅞	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	11	11	11	M'y15
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
66⅞	52	Beth Steel (3e)	5	53¾	53⅜	53¾	
121	109¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	109¼	109¼	109¼	M'y15
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	21	21	21	-1
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅛	13½	Boeing Airplane	2	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	2	25⅛	25	25	M'y14
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y15
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	9	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y15
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y11
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	29	29	29	+ ½
43	30	Bristol-My 1.10e	2	32	31½	31½	M'y13
½	A	Bkly & Q Trans	1	A	A	A	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1	1	1	M'y14
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	3	7¾	7½	7½	M'y15
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (½e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y12
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y15
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y15
15¾	12	Buffalo Forg .45e	4	12	12	12	M'y15
23	17¾	Bullard Co (2)	1	18	18	18	
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y14
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y13
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y14
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .80a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20¾	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'y14
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¼	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	6½	6⅛	6½	M'y14
12¾	10	Byron Jack (½e)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	M'y14

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	15	16⅞	16½	16⅞	M'y15
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y13
3	2½	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6	4	Campbell W ¼e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	33¼	Canada Dry (.60)	3	10½	10½	10½	M'y14
12½	9⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅞
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	M'y 7
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24	24	24	M'y14
3	2⅛	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y14
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	1	61	61	61	+11¼
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	22	32¼	32	32	M'y15
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	9	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y13
18	14	Cent Violeta 1g	2	14½	14½	14½	M'y15
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M'y 7
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y13
19	16¼	Chain Belt (⅝e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 8
17	14½	ChampF&F (½e)	1	15	15	15	M'y13
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	29	28¾	29	+ ⅝
96	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	M'y 7
4	2½	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	M'y13
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	M'y15
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	M'y14
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (½g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17½	12¼	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	13¼	12½	12½	M'y15
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	M'y15
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y14
9⅜	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y14
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	M'y 7
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y12
56¾	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	18	57⅛	57	57¼	+ ⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y15
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 9
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
29	22	Clev Gr Br(¾e)	4	22	22	22	M'y11
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	1	33	33	33	M'y15
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y15
79⅛	56⅛	Coca Cola (1⅛e)	6	65⅜	65	65	M'y15
63½	55⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	59½	60½	M'y 7
13⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	10⅜	Collins & A	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	2	10	10	10	
13¼	11⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'y11
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'y15
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	63½	63½	63½	M'y15
18⅞	16½	Comi Credit (3)	4	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
100	91½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91½	91½	91½	M'y 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	7	24⅞	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y12
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv (.55g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¾
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
24½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
23¾	17⅜	Con Edis (1.80)	6	19	19

Commerce and Finance

Joint Income Tax Returns Proposal Faces Fight in House

Business and Industry

Tire Situation Real Serious, Says Babson

By Roger Babson

AKRON, Ohio—I am out here again checking up the tire situation. My interest is far deeper than what it means to you and your pleasure car. Next to banking, tires are the most necessary part of almost all industry. The financial, commercial, farming, professional, and manufacturing business of the nation runs on pneumatic tires. To have these tires eliminated by a long war would be a great blow to the nation. Hence, the boys in Washington should count ten before saying or doing anything hasty.

What About Rubber?

Since I first wrote on the tire situation, the Japanese have seized nearly 90 per cent of the world's commercial bearing rubber trees. We have enough raw rubber in stock piles to supply our war needs until our new synthetic plants get going. After that, the war requirements will take all the synthetic rubber.

Getting rubber now from goldenrod, milkweeds, sugar cane, etc., is practically an idle dream. Guayule, which is now being planted, will not produce rubber for five years. The Brazilians have not gone into their wild forests to get it out. Hence, as far as getting new rubber tires for our 30,000,000 pleasure cars, we can forget it!

The only hope I can give is that we really need rubber pneumatic tires only for the two rear wheels. Furthermore, cars are now being run without such tires on the front wheels. Webber College students at Babson Park, Florida, who have made a project of the tire problem, are operating cars with iron bands welded to the front rims; also one with wooden tires on the front rims. They now are testing out on another car with the rims filled in with cement. These cars make 30 miles, but are noisy and must be steered carefully or they will slew. Such front wheel tires are hard on the bearings of a good car.

Hence, we must "love, cherish, conserve, and obey" our tires from this day on! This is no threat nor nonsense. I'm giving you the real dope. The answer to your tire problem is threefold: (1) Get up a half hour earlier every day and start each trip earlier so you can drive 30 miles per hour and not need to hurry. (2) Avoid sudden stops and starts as these are very bad on tires. (3) Double up when going to work or to market or anywhere else. This means use your car less—cutting down the mileage 50 per cent. Follow these rules and you have nothing to fear. Moreover, you will be subject to no more hardship or inconvenience than you would be with iron, wooden, or cotton-asphalt tires on your front wheels. With them you cannot go over 30 miles and they may be expensive.

What About Legislation?

One of the most harmful statements on the tire situation came from Washington suggesting that our good tires might be commandeered and taken by the government. This caused millions of people to say: "If the government is to take my tires, why try to save them?" This attitude explains much of the fast driving with careless stops and starts which we see today. Now, this is what I am trying to bring about: Have every community greatly increase its traffic squad, financing the same with a fee of fifty cents to be paid by every driver every time he is caught going over 30 miles in cities and 40 miles between cities.

Keep a list of those who are caught speeding with the understanding that if it ever is necessary to take tires away from citizens, they will be taken only from those who have been caught for speeding. Moreover, the first tires seized should be from those who have been caught the most.

Of course, the rationing of gasoline or a much higher gasoline tax would help the tire situation; but it will not solve the real problem. One of the best suggestions is to prohibit all night and Sunday driving without a permit. This should be done under the plan above described.

The Future Tire

The tire industry is working day and night to solve the problem of getting a rubberless tire both tough and resilient. The best bet now seems to be a tire made of wood and covered with a cotton rope fiber 1½ inches thick, protected on the sides with a metal flange and embedded in some asphalt preparation unaffected by heat or cold or standing. Such tires should go about 1,000 miles.

Of course, if sufficient rubber were available, we could get along by retreading, recapping, etc. Reclaimed rubber also has possibilities; but to get results from it, I find it necessary to put in a little honest raw rubber. This the government will not allow the tire industry to do except under a rationing system. I have followed every lead and hunted the country over for a solution. Frankly, the situation looks bad. I'm returning home from Akron with one resolve, namely, to treat my present tires as gently as a new-born babe! Next to my wife and children, I shall consider them my very, very, very best friends!

Why Drive Slowly?

Statistics show that the nation's biggest stock pile of rubber is now in tires—some 150,000,000 of them. This is now in John Q. Public's hands. When the tire industry puts upon the market the solid cushion cotton fibre-asphalt tire above described, we cannot go over 30 miles an hour. Yet, if we all would now confine our driving to 30 miles, our present tires would last for the duration. This is due to the following statistical fact for which I vouch: If a tire is good for a certain mileage running 60 miles per hour, it will give double the mileage at 40 miles and three times the mileage at 30 miles per hour. The tremendous importance of this fact cannot be overemphasized. It should be pasted on every windshield.

Takes High Post

Wide World

T. Rieber

Elected President of the Barber Asphalt Corp., succeeding Frank Seamans who has been with the company 50 years. Mr. Rieber formerly was chairman of the Texas Corp.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of May 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The general index of wholesale prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended May 9 due to sharp declines in prices for certain farm products and foods, particularly livestock and fruits and vegetables, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This is the first decline in the general index since early in February. Industrial markets were comparatively steady, except for advances in clothing and certain types of cotton goods.

Average prices for foods declined 0.6 per cent largely because of lower prices for fresh beef and pork, dressed poultry, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Market quotations were higher for butter, flour, corn meal, mutton and lamb. Cattle feed prices rose 5 per cent.

(1926=100)			P.C. Changes to May 9, '42 from	
Commodity grps	May 9 1942	May 2 1942	May 2	May 10 1941
All commodities	98.6	98.7	— 0.1	+17.4
Farm products	104.0	104.8	— 0.8	+38.5
Foods	99.3	99.9	+ 0.6	+25.7
Hides & leather	120.2	120.0	+ 0.2	+14.2
Textile products	97.3	97.2	+ 0.1	+19.5
Fuel & light mtls	78.7	78.6	+ 0.1	+ 5.1
Metal & products	103.9	103.9		+ 6.1
Bldg materials	110.0	108.7	+ 1.2	+ 9.7
Chem & allied	97.3	97.1	+ 0.2	+17.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.6	104.6		+13.3
Misc commod	89.9	89.6	— 0.3	+13.8
Raw materials	99.5	100.1	— 0.6	+26.9
Semimnfd atcls	92.6	92.5	+ 0.1	+ 7.9
Manufact prods	99.3	99.1	+ 0.2	+14.5
Com other than farm products	97.4	97.3	+0.1	+13.4
Com other than farm and foods	95.8	95.6	+ 0.2	+10.2

Limestone Important Cargo on Great Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHTABULA, Ohio — Limestone, so often used in building roads, is becoming the third most important cargo commodity to fill the giant, blunt-nosed freighters you see plowing the Great Lakes waters.

Limestone's most important uses are not in road building, but for fluxing stone in the giant blast furnaces, and as a raw material of the chemical industry, 56 per cent of that moving on the lakes going for the blast furnaces, 24 per cent going to the chemical industry, 12½ per cent to cement makers and 7½ per cent for highway and building materials.

Lake carriers expect this year's shipments of limestone on the Great Lakes to reach 19,000,000 tons, making the stone rank next in importance to iron ore and coal.

Farm Bloc Is Divided Over Stored Grain

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—A split was threatened today in the powerful Senate farm bloc, with corn and wheat representatives angry over a decision of other farm spokesmen to permit cut-rate sales of government grain for livestock feeding.

Senators Richard Russell (D) of Georgia, John Bankhead (D) of Louisiana and Charles McNary (R) of Oregon, met with grain belt leaders to try for an informal agreement keeping intact the united front of southern tobacco, cotton and rice farmers with western corn, wheat, livestock and dairy interests.

In recent years this group has won an amazing series of legislative victories, sometimes over protests of the President himself, but leaders mentioned the possibility today of an open clash among divergent farm interests.

Senate Fight Seen

"If we can't find a suitable compromise then we'll simply have to fight this thing out on the floor," Senator Russell said.

Involved in the dispute were President Roosevelt's demands that the rise in food and other living costs be checked, and protests of corn growers that government stocks of corn and wheat were being used to depress prices.

Senators Bankhead, McNary and Russell talked over this conflict of views with the President in a White House conference yesterday. Also present at the meeting were Vice-President Wallace and Secretaries Wickard of Agriculture and Morgenthau of the Treasury. Senator Russell said they discussed the entire farm situation without reaching any final decisions.

He added that the Senate farm leaders were agreed no changes could be made at present in the provisions of the wartime Price Control Act which allows farm commodities to climb to at least 110 per cent of parity before controls can be ordered.

President Roosevelt, apparently acting on word from Price Administrator Leon Henderson, has urged farmers to hold prices at least to even parity, a computed level expected to give a farm commodity the same relative purchasing power it had in a past period, and has suggested that government stocks of wheat, corn and other grains be released to aid this effort.

Official Viewpoint

Secretary Wickard and other officials charged with the wartime responsibility for producing large amounts of food—especially dairy food and certain meats—contend that government corn and government wheat stocks, of which there is a large surplus, should be released for livestock feeding at less than parity prices.

The House flatly rejected this plea when it passed the annual farm fund measure by approving a provision banning use of any of the funds for marketing government stocks at less than a full parity level. Senate farm bloc leaders later worked out a compromise to permit release of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat and unlimited amounts of government corn and other grains for feeding purposes.

War Risk Rates On Cargoes Jump

Marine underwriters in the American market today announced increases in the war risk rates charged on cargo shipments of Canadian Voyages and Western Hemisphere Pacific Coast Voyages, also some changes in local U. S. Voyages. One of the principal changes was on voyages confined to the Pacific Coast of the United States, Canada or Mexico, where the rate was increased from ½ per cent to 1 per cent.

Another important rate change was on shipments between the Pacific Coast of the United States or Canada and the Pacific Coast of South America where the rate was increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. The rate on shipments between the Pacific Coast of the United States or Canada and the Hawaiian Islands was increased from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent.

On shipments confined to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River not east of Quebec the rate of 5 cents on each $100 was unchanged, but drastic changes were made on the rates on shipments east of Quebec.

The rate on shipments confined to the St. Lawrence River between Quebec and a point drawn from Clarke City to St. Anne Des Monts was increased from 5 cents to 50 cents and shipments on the St. Lawrence River west of Clarke City and the Gulf of St. Lawrence not beyond North Sydney and Port Aux Basques was increased from ¼ per cent to 2 per cent.

On local Newfoundland Voyages the rate was increased from ¾ per cent to 2 per cent, and on Voyages between two Canadian ports and between Canada Atlantic and Newfoundland the rates were doubled, going from 1½ per cent to 3 per cent.

Increases were also made in the rate on shipments to and from Alaska.

Jearney & Trecker Net

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Net profits of $2,088,497, equal to $5.27 per share of common stock, for the six months ended March 31, were announced by Jearney & Trecker Corp., manufacturers of machine tools. Theodore Trecker, president, said the company was operating at full capacity in war materials.

Stockholders See Profit Grist For the Tax, Not Dividend Mill

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

At a time when the needs of all-out war are being brought home to the individual by rationing, with prospects of more scarcities to come, a look at how corporations are faring may aid in rounding out the current economic picture. These legal entities, whose existence and proper functioning are inextricably bound up with the every-day life of the citizen and are vital to the war effort, face a set of circumstances that call for every whit of intelligence and ingenuity to enable them to survive. Founded largely on the motive of profit, they must now turn their backs on what was a normal goal, and expend their energies for the national good. Built to make ever-better civilian products, give employment to labor, and produce profits, they must convert to a war machine where civilian goods are tolerated only to the extent that they contribute to worker health and morale and where profit is suspect if the outcome reveals more than a new dollar for an old one.

Corporations as a whole have been given a bad name by the derelictions of the few. The lumping of all corporate units under the name of "vested interests" is but ignorant pillorying based on prejudice. It is only common sense to realize that business is based on good faith, and with that lacking, most transactions would be a travesty and the consequences, chaos.

Taxes Changing Picture

Today, the annual reports of companies increasingly emphasize the point that in the emergency, profits do not solely belong to the stockholder, but must be considered as part of the country's resources for carrying on the war. This statement is emphasized by data showing that many companies paid out more than one-half of their total net income in 1941 for taxes.

Of course, a great many concerns showed large profit gains early last year due primarily to increased volume of output, rather than to any policy of marking up selling prices out of proportion to the rise in direct costs. But higher taxes and higher costs began to have an effect in flattening out earnings as early as in the second quarter of 1941. Figures computed for that period by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed a decline in net profits of 167 corporations of 6 per cent. On the other hand, earnings of 534 companies in another compilation for the whole of 1941 showed an aggregate of net earnings 21.9 per cent larger than in 1940. Of these, there were 121 or nearly one-fourth that showed decreased profits compared with the previous year.

The picture today is changing rapidly, due to severer taxation. As shown in a tabulation by the National City Bank covering 280 large companies whose capital and surplus exceeded $10 billion, aggregate net income in the first quarter of 1942 declined 25 per cent after reserves for taxes. A further study of 110 manufacturing concerns showed that while taxes took 46 per cent of net income in the 1941 quarter, they absorbed 67 per cent in the first quarter of this year. This trend of lower profits due to a higher tax take seems likely to be accentuated in view of the higher rates proposed by the Treasury, calling for a combined normal and surtax levy of 55 per cent and a rise in the excess profits tax ranging up to 75 per cent. The House Ways and Means Committee would put a flat tax of 94 per cent on excess profits over those of a prewar year average.

Inequities in Taxation

The only point in trying to evaluate a tax program is to see whether, if possible, it promises to gain or approach a feasible objective with the least inequity. For inequities are bound to result. Conservatively managed concerns, because of long established policies, such as the utilities, are hard hit by high tax rates. Small businesses are hurt because they are generally under-capitalized and need working capital. Those with heavy inventories and big plant assets must pay taxes in cash and become less liquid, which situation is most often remedied by borrowing. Those that sell stock in accordance with governmental urging are flying in the face of logic, for the whole trend in fiscal policy today discourages equity ownership. Those who go into debt through bond distribution do so against Federal and state admonitions, and yet borrowing by issuing bonds fares best because interest on bonds are deductible before taxes. Dividends are not.

And today dividends are being slashed apace. Dividends are not only being reduced by scores of companies but some are omitting payment. The general comment by boards of directors is that the uncertainties of the future, the looming of higher tax rates and the need for conserving working capital preclude dividends "as usual."

It is probably the dividend outlook which has been a major factor in the low stock prices now prevailing. No longer does one hear the emphasis formerly placed on the price-earnings ratio of a stock. Nor is the preference so confidently advanced as of yore for stocks as an inflation hedge. The inflation today is in costs and taxes.

Penalty of Equity Ownership

The 30 per cent decline in the stock market averages since the war started is the penalty that owners of equities suffer for being a second cousin to the entrepreneurs. Ownership of equities may receive the commendation of the SEC, but the certainty of return does not compare with that of the bondholder. Moreover, the stockholder who gets dividends pays double taxation; once when the Government taxes the company's earnings and again when he pays his income tax.

The payment of heavier taxes by every profit-making unit is an absolute necessity, but it is proper to inquire where the law of diminishing returns begins to operate. To limit profits may be desirable, but not to eliminate them. There must be sufficient profits to act as some spur to efficient production. The incentive, however modified, which rewards foresight, perseverance, skill and industry should not be removed.

Since the war cannot be paid for by this generation, it is better to leave some corporate reserves available so that the postwar problems can be more readily met. Capacity to pay seems to be as good a basis for taxation as has yet been propounded. If Congress does not overstep this criterion, industry can quickly re-convert to civilian manufacturing after the war, keep war workers on the pay rolls and meet the nation's growing needs under private management. Excessive taxes mean eating into assets or capital and are in essence a totalitarian procedure.

Life Insurance Premium Deduction From Taxes Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, recommended the Government permit a deduction for life insurance premiums to some limited extent before income taxes.

Speaking at a meeting of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters, Mr. Magill said a deduction for life insurance premiums "would be almost as justifiable as the deductions now allowed for charitable contributions."

Any such provision, he said, should be limited to a definite percentage of income to prevent its use in unjustified cases for deliberate tax avoidance.

Mr. Magill, now a law professor at Columbia University, said life insurance was almost the only way the middle class individual could protect his family, because under present conditions there was little left of income after praying living costs and income taxes.

Alleghany Corp. Net

CLEVELAND (AP) — Alleghany Corp., top holding company of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system, reported net profit of $250,990 on $1,343,241 total ordinary income for the first 1942 quarter, against $67,621 on income of $1,144,662 the same period of 1941.

House Group Vote Favors Joint Returns

WASHINGTON (AP) — By the margin of three votes, the House Ways and Means Committee decided for the second straight year that married couples should be required to file joint income tax returns—and bring upwards of $350,000,000 of new revenue into the Treasury.

That tentative decision, coming soon after the members overwhelmingly refused to grant the Administration's request that the income from state and local securities be made taxable, brought the prospect of another hard fight in both the House and Senate.

The committee inserted such a provision in the 1941 revenue bill, but the House killed it by a vote of 242 to 160. An attempt was made to revive it in the Senate but strong opposition, particularly from the community property states, forced the Administration to abandon it.

Here is the way the joint return works:

Suppose a man has an income of $5,000 a year and his wife one of $4,000. Under present law they may each file a separate income return and pay their taxes separately. Under the committee-approved provision they would file one return on $9,000 total income. The effect would be to increase their total taxes, since rates are graduated to bear heavier the larger the income.

This would be true in all the states. However, a requirement for a joint return would have an especial effect in the community property states. These include Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Washington, Nevada and Idaho. Under their laws, husband and wife have an equal interest in each other's property and income.

Thus, in these states, if a husband has a $9,000 salary and his wife none, for instance, they may now make separate income tax returns of $4,500 each. Thus their total taxes are lower than a similarly-situated couple in another state where the husband would make a return on $9,000.

The committee vote in favor of mandatory joint returns was 13 to 10. The exact vote against taxing income from state and local securities was not disclosed.

Members said that there was almost no support for removing the tax exemption for outstanding securities and that a two-thirds majority opposed making future issues taxable.

Secretary Morgenthau, presenting an overall $7,610,000,000 tax program to Congress March 3, said removal of the tax exemption would bring $200,000,000 into the Treasury.

Baker Linen Doubles Print Plant

NEW YORK—H. W. Baker Linen Company announces that due to the increased demand for their printed table cloths, tops and napkins, they have doubled the capacity of their printing plant.

Airplane Executive

P. N. Jansen

Appointed director of manufacturing of the Curtiss-Wright Corp. Mr. Jansen formerly was general factory manager. He joined the Curtiss organization in 1916.

Biddle Says War Contract Frauds To Go to Grand Juries

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Evidence on alleged fraud in war production contracts soon will be placed before Federal grand juries all over the country, Attorney General Biddle announced today.

Preliminary investigations of complaints have been underway by the Justice Department's war frauds unit for several months, and these will be intensified under an expanded organization. The unit also will prosecute cases arising under Office of Price Administration ration and price-ceiling orders.

Thus far it has obtained several indictments in connection with tire ration violations, and has developed cases which officials estimated involved several million dollars in alleged "chiseling" on contracts.

Biddle said that the cases soon to be ready for presentation to grand juries involved:

1. Faulty materials, supplies and workmanship in products delivered to the Government.

2. Alleged conspiracies to increase the cost of plants and factories built to produce war materials.

3. Practices which have increased the cost of food and supplies for the Army and Navy.

The Attorney General announced that Tom C. Clark, former chief of antitrust activities on the West Coast and later civilian head of the Japanese evacuation program in that area, would direct the fraud investigation with a staff of 75 attorneys.

Big Postwar Boom Is Seen By Economist

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (AP)—Paul F. Cadman of New York, economist for the American Bankers Association, predicted that if this country gets through the war without being invaded it will enjoy the biggest business boom in history when the war is won.

He told 500 New Jersey bankers at their annual convention that the very measures this country is taking to produce munitions for war are also preparing it for big peacetime production afterwards.

Vast Potential Market

The wartime destruction of property in other parts of the world, he said, is creating customers who will clamor for this country's output of materials and finished goods when peace comes.

"I cannot subscribe to the prevailing theory that at the close of this war we shall witness one of the worst depressions in history," Mr. Cadman said. "On the contrary, there is a good deal of evidence that . . . we may enjoy the period of our greatest economic development, our greatest world influence, and our greatest social gains. . . .

"Should we emerge from the war without invasion, we may also serve world markets of tremendous demand. Nations with immense populations will be confronted with the problem of rebuilding cities, transportation, factories, farms, mines, oil fields, and all the productive forces that have come under the devastating influence of actual battle. Literally millions of people will look to the United States for the food supplies which will stand between them and starvation."

Must Lend Heroically

Mr. Cadman told the bankers there would be reconstruction work to do after the war to "keep all the facilities of the world working to capacity for 20 years, but said there remained the question: "How is all this to be paid for?"

He recalled that the United States had a $25,000,000,000 gold reserve which "could be used by a wise statesmanship to finance the recovery of our customers throughout the world." Then he added:

"We will have to lend courageously — perhaps heroically — as England did after the Napoleonic wars when she set about building an economic empire. Happily, in our postwar period, isolationism will have completely expired. The present conflict has proved conclusively that isolationism is, and always has been, a myth. . . .

"Strange as it may sound, we will supply the machinery and equipment to build up our competitors throughout the world, with the full knowledge that our own skill and energy and scientific genius will thrive on competition."

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston, Tel. Lafayette 8700
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Responsibilities Of Trusteeship

Starting more than 60 years ago with a relatively small amount of Trust business, this Company today is managing Trust funds of more than a quarter of a billion dollars.

Our deep sense of obligation in the responsibilities of trusteeship, which has characterized this service from the beginning, has been scrupulously maintained. Our staff, increased to meet the demands of the growing Trust business, has been held consistently to the highest standard. The Directors are ever mindful of the Company's traditions of fidelity and conservatism and are constantly vigilant to see that they are maintained unimpaired.

Our Trust Officers will be glad to talk with you and your attorney regarding your Trust business.

A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Standard Oil 1941 Net Equal To $5.15 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) summarized its 1941 business in a report that showed vividly how war has swelled some and sharply curtailed other of the far-flung operations that make Standard probably the biggest oil company in the world.

Standard's consolidated net income for 1941 was $140,572,419, equal to $5.15 a capital share, compared with $123,886,346 or $4.54 a share in 1940.

"Earnings in 1941 were satisfactory, but prospects are not good for 1942," the report commented, after detailing effects of the war.

Reasons listed for the poorer earnings prospects included:

1. Lower consumption of petroleum products through normal channels because of the tanker shortage.

2. Increased expenses due to the war, combined with a smaller volume, has increased unit costs.

3. Tanker transportation costs have reached record high levels.

4. Tank cars and pipe lines have been substituted for waterborne movement regardless of greater costs.

President W. S. Farish and Chairman W. C. Teagle told stockholders Standard is committed to spend $152,000,000 on new construction directly associated with the war effort, of which $65,000,000 will be financed by the Government.

Explaining the omission of customary statistics on operations of Standard and of the petroleum industry, the company said their absence was due to a desire to cooperate with the Government departments interested.

Censorship on marine matters, it commented, made it impossible to obtain accurate information on the tankers of European affiliated companies.

The report also noted that much of Standard's research could not be discussed, since it was for the war program, but told generally of the development and expansion of production of 100 octane aviation gasoline through new processes and of synthetic output of toluol, a major ingredient for manufacture of military explosives.

In synthetic rubber, Standard's investments and commitments on last Dec. 7 were estimated at $12,000,000, involving a production of 20,000 tons a year of rubber or its raw materials.

"Within a few weeks afterwards," the report said, "the company had undertaken commitments for the United States and Canadian governments to produce 200,000 tons per annum of synthetic rubber or raw materials therefor. Since then, some of these commitments have been transferred to other oil companies.

"Without rubber there would eventually be no automobile industry and no civilian cars on the highways. Standard Oil believes that the public welfare and the company's degree of dependence upon the sale of gasoline and lubricating oil warrant it in prosecuting its synthetic rubber development with all the resources at its command."

Commenting on tanker losses, the report said:

"Replacements of the lost tonnage already obtained or under construction will go a long way toward restoring the carrying capacity of our U. S. and Panamanian fleets."

At present, however, the report commented, "the problem of meeting normal needs of customers is indeed critical."

Business Personals

John B. Bond, President of the Wixon Spice Co., Chicago, was elected as president of the American Spice Trade Association to succeed Arthur G. Dunn, New York. Named vice-president and treasurer at the association's annual convention were, respectively, Avery F. Payne and William Archibald, Jr., both of New York.

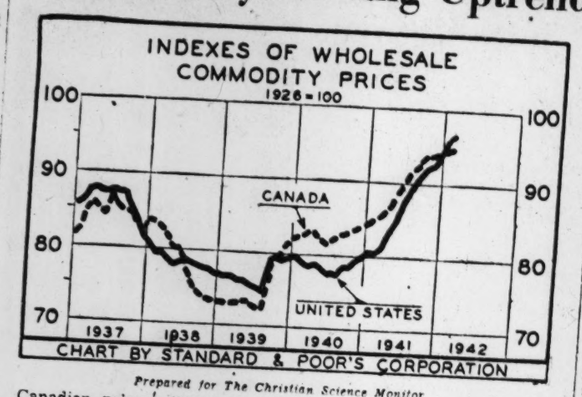
Ben H. Williams, since 1939 Director of Sales for the Southwestern Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas, has been appointed Director of Training of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, effective May 16, it was announced by J. Roger Huil, Vice-President and Manager of Agencies. In his new position, Mr. Williams will be in charge of the training program for all Mutual Life representatives through the United States. Mr. Williams is widely known for his work in the field of life insurance sales training.

H. G. Kates of New York City was elected president of the Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers of America, succeeding another New Yorker, Joseph M. Lowe. Sidney Feinberg of Fall River, Mass., Stanley Klein of Cincinnati, Benjamin Laufman of Newark, and I. J. Lewis of Chicago were elected vice-presidents in that order.

Corn Products Plant Sold

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Navy Department has acquired the Corn Products Refining Company plant and 25.93 acres of ground on the Hudson River at Edgewater for use in assembling and shipping mobile base hospitals in conjunction with the Naval Medical Supply Department at Brooklyn. Joseph Kraemer, special assistant to the Attorney General, filed in the court of Federal Judge Guy L. Fake a judgment in declaration of taking the property. The court signed the order, under which the Corn Products Company consented to a $1,100,000 price.

Canadian Price Ceilings Seen Effectively Slowing Uptrend



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Canadian price ceilings have effectively moderated the rise in wholesale commodity prices, but have not completely eliminated the uptrend, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. A similar experience may be expected in the United States.

Japanese Expected to Try Economic Squeeze With Rice

Wide World-Associated Press

PALO ALTO, Calif.—The conquest of southeastern Asia has put Japan in position to play a gigantic pressure game against the rice-eating part of the world, which embraces about 40 per cent of all mankind, says Stanford University food experts.

Rice is the mainstay for more than 750,000,000 people, about half of whom live in the countries which do not produce enough of the grain to meet the needs of their own populations.

Up to now the rice-deficient countries, principally India and Ceylon, have depended largely upon Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China for additional rice supplies. Now Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China are dominated by Japan.

Large Production

Ordinarily these three countries of southeast Asia produce nearly 12,000,000 metric tons of rice annually. This is almost one-eighth of the total world production. Of this they export nearly 6,000,000 metric tons, which is virtually all the globe's available surplus for international trade. It alone amounts to nearly 10 times the total rice production of the United States.

The economic significance of the Japanese conquests is shown in surveys by V. D. Wickizer, Stanford's authority on rice economy. This rice world is something apart from the rest of civilization. It is compact compared with the wheat-eating countries which are widely scattered and embrace somewhat less than 40 per cent of humanity.

Japan itself is a part of the rice world, the other component countries being China, India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, Korea, Formosa, the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies and other islands off southeast Asia.

But the Nipponese, says Mr. Wickizer, do not like the rice of southeast Asia. Furthermore, they have all they need from home production and from their near-by possessions of Korea and Formosa.

Hence any surplus rice produced in Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China under Japanese hegemony may be useful to Nippon mainly to tempt perpetually hungry millions in India and strategically important Ceylon.

The southeastern Asia rice surplus also is of enormous importance socially and culturally, Mr. Wickizer reports.

Rice accounts for 70 to 90 per cent of the calories consumed by Oriental peoples. Wheat provides only 25 to 30 per cent of the calories eaten by the peoples within its scope. Therefore rice is much more important to Orientals than wheat is to others. It is so important that in many Asiatic languages rice and food are synonymous.

Food of Choice

Contrary to general belief, Asiatics do not eat rice merely because it is relatively plentiful and cheap, says Mr. Wickizer, but rather because it is the food of their choice. Many of them will accept substitutes only when rice is too expensive or unobtainable.

People in northern and central India and northern China grow and eat wheat, and it might be used to counteract the rice shortage in some countries, Mr. Wickizer adds, but not in densely crowded southeastern India or Ceylon, where only rice will satisfy the popular taste.

He says many Orientals regard other cereals as inferior. When they have the money to spend they may vary their diet by adding a few vegetables, but they continue to buy rice.

Despite this persistence of taste, the per capita consumption of rice is decreasing in most oriental countries. This may be due partly to the gradual substitution of their foods in certain localities, notably the more cosmopolitan regions, but Mr. Wickizer believes the main cause is the growth of population without a corresponding increase in rice production.

This means that teeming Asia apparently stands in increasing need of the vital potential surplus now controlled by Japan.

Carloadings Drop 2.3 P. C. in Week; 0.3 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 839,253 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 9.

This was a decrease of 19,651 cars or 2.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 2,104 cars, or 0.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 158,625 cars, or 23.3 per cent, compared with 1940.

The decline in total loadings was attributed primarily to a sizable loss in less-than-carlot merchandise. Ore, however, showed a notable gain.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This week	Last week	Dec. from Year Ago
Misc. freight	374,454	8,777	↑18,361
Less-than-carlot mdse	98,423	14,303	64,454
Coal	167,809	1,610	↑28,753
Grain & grain prods	35,145	1,048	↑27
Livestock	11,698	2,187	495
Forest products	50,618	↑211	↑10,051
Ore	86,800	↑7,803	↑8,400
Coke	14,316	↑260	↑1,461

↑Increase.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended May 9 included:

	May 9	Prev. Wk	Yr. Ago
Erie	31,447	32,056	29,342
Lackawanna	17,160	18,558	17,544
New Haven	30,624	32,085	28,229
Lehigh Valley	21,406	22,392	17,908
N. Y. Central	102,016	104,230	98,716
L. & N.	37,158	37,470	30,308
Southern Railway	48,600	49,824	42,667
North Western	33,802	35,814	34,199
Great Northern	28,017	26,552	28,380
Northern Pacific	15,229	15,007	14,099
Pennsylvania	151,984	154,130	137,769
Norfolk & West'n	30,084	30,882	29,126
St. Paul	29,752	30,444	30,925
Missouri Pacific	32,898	31,814	24,481
Wabash	17,655	17,854	16,042
Frisco	17,433	17,054	13,461
Southern Pacific	51,055	52,280	43,265
Illinois Central	41,772	43,856	34,712
Reading	45,160	47,049	39,649
Jersey Central	28,236	28,719	23,862

Nuckolls Packing Co. To Go Out of Business

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—The Nuckolls Packing Company, which has been purchasing about $4,000,000 worth of livestock annually for processing, is going out of business after operating under price ceilings for eight weeks.

"Due to current conditions, we can't take it any longer," said Miss Della Nuckolls, the company president.

Montgomery Ward Income Up

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company, reported net income of $3,540,651, or 61 cents a common share, in the three months ended April 30, against revised net income of $2,823,490, or 47 cents a common share, in the like 1941 quarter. Net income in the 1942 months was obtained after setting aside $2,400,000 against possible future inventory price declines.

OPA Head Sees Big Changes In Way of Living

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, said here that "today collective bargaining comes head-on in collision with stabilization of income."

He asked, however, in a speech prepared for delivery before the National Conference of Social Work, tolerance while adjustments are made. Mr. Henderson spoke on "the coming changes in our standard of living."

"One of the major freedoms of our way of life has been the freedom to bargain collectively for higher wages, and by that bargaining the American standard of life has had a steady measure of forward tread," he declared. "Today collective bargaining comes head-on in collision with stabilization of income."

Urges Tolerance

"If I had but one appeal to make tonight, I should earnestly ask tolerance and forbearance while these two great necessities are satisfactorily adjusted. Certainly morale, again one of our precious components of life, rests just as heavily on this as it does upon a full stomach."

In painting his picture of giving up of consumer goods for war production, Mr. Henderson said the standards of living of the upper and middle income brackets will be reduced much more sharply than that of the lower one-third of our population.

"How far we will have to cut civilian production before the war is over, no one today can foresee perfectly," he said. "As far as we can see today none of us, barring such natural disasters as drought or flood, will be deprived of any of the goods really essential to our welfare; all of us will have enough to eat, we will all have adequate shelter and enough clothing and fuel to keep us warm and dry. In this assurance, let us remember, we are far more fortunate than any of the other nations actively participating in this war."

Meat Outlook Uncertain

Mr. Henderson said he saw no prospect at this time of curtailing flour or bread or fresh fruit or vegetables. He declared more sugar might be found for home canning.

"With respect to meats, there may be considerably more of a squeeze—not because we are producing less in the aggregate, but because we must make heavy shipments, particularly of pork products, to Europe and Russia," he warned.

"The rising cost of living has imposed harsh and unfair sacrifices upon many of our people. People of low and fixed incomes, including dependents of men at the front, have suffered a curtailment in their already meager standard of living, as rising prices have pushed necessities beyond the reach of their slender purses. So far as most necessities are concerned, that is ended by the general price ceiling.

"We are swiftly converting our great industrial plant and a great industrial labor force to the production of war goods. In this we are confounding the Axis leaders and dismaying the Axis peoples."

Duke of Windsor Battling Economic Woes in Bahamas

Wide World-Associated Press

NASSAU, Bahamas—The Duke of Windsor soon may visit Washington to seek United States' aid in saving this West Indian colony from economic ruin.

The tourist business on which Nassau depended has collapsed, and much of the population has lost its normal means of livelihood.

As a result, the Duke and his economic advisors have been hard at work reviving the agricultural and industrial business on which the colony thrived before Nassau was discovered by rich American and Canadian tourists.

Realistically, the Duke has told his cabinet that what the colony produces can be marketed only with the help of the United States, whose established companies have facilities for selling and distributing which the Bahamas cannot hope to duplicate.

Before Pearl Harbor, the Duke had one of the pleasantest jobs in the British colonial service.

Duties Were Easy

His duties as Governor over 60,000 to 70,000 persons scattered through the sub-tropics less than 200 miles from the Florida coast were far from arduous. The tourist trade thrived. The Government treasury had ample funds. Wealthy men built homes here where they could be free from income taxes and real estate taxes.

Actually, aside from the social drought, Nassau pursued its normal way with little change. Money, supplies and manpower chiefly for the air forces were contributed by the colony. But there was no shortage of tourists. Hotels were full. Shops could get ample supplies of woolens, china, cutlery and Scotch whisky at duty-free prices that made them attractive buys for visiting Americans.

The United States' entry into war has changed it all.

There's a United States base in the Bahamas, but it's so far removed from Nassau and officials are so secretive about its work that even the Duke and his advisors have only a hazy idea of what's going on there.

Nassau's most poignant reminder of war comes from the fact that shipping between the islands and the mainland has all but ceased—and with it has gone the tourist trade.

In addition there is a stern reminder in the financial drain of aiding Britain. The colonial government loaned the British Government about $1,000,000 and made a present of about $88,000 to the war effort. Local subscriptions to war benefits have exceeded $400,000.

Shop supplies from England have been harder to get because of submarine risks. Manufactured articles, like woolens, fine steel products and china, were shut off entirely for the duration.

It marks the end of an era that started when Americans discovered Nassau during the '20s. By 1933 the tourists had become accustomed to visiting Nassau and, with a little coaxing from the personable Governor of that time, Sir Bede Clifford, the Americans and Canadians kept coming with regularity.

With characteristic vigor, the Duke is tackling the new emergency by reviving a plan that actually had been proposed to the legislature more than a year before the pressing need arose.

Back to the Soil Plan

As he explains it, the problem is to get the people back to the soil after they've enjoyed the pleasures of tourist trade for 20 years. Land is available, but agriculture is almost non-existent on the Island of New Providence on which Nassau is situated.

Therefore, the Duke has obtained an appropriation of several thousand pounds with which a vocational farm is being established. Planting experiments will be pushed. About 200 men will live on the farm, learning the ways of the soil. There will be a rapid turn-over of the personnel so that thousands will spend short periods on the land each year.

Two products now being investigated are spices, to help replace supplies lost by the war in the East Indies, and sisal for making rope, camouflage nets and handbags.

The making of these bags and others with pretty shells will be renewed. Fish canning production will be stepped up. Shark fishing, for valuable liver oils, is being considered. Weaving of palmetto for hats and other accessories already is being done by the natives, but this production also is to be increased.

Dividend Meetings

A list of dividend meetings of important companies definitely scheduled for next week, as reported by Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, May 18

Cutler-Hammer, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co. (4½ Pfd. & Com.) (11:15 a. m.)
Public Service Electric & Gas Co. (7% & $5 Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Sutherland Paper Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Tuesday, May 19

American Colortype Co. of N. J. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Bullard Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Cheapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. (4% Pfd. "A" Com.) (2 p. m.).
Continental Steel Corp. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Kennecott Copper Corp. (Com.) (11:45 a. m.).
Keystone Steel & Wire Co. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).
Kimberly-Clark Corp (6% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Master Electric Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.).
National Biscuit Co. (Com.) 3:45 p. m.).
Paraffine Companies, Inc. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (1:45 p. m.).
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Pet Milk Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Shattuck (F. G.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Union Premier Food Stores, Inc. (Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 a. m.).
United Dyewood Corp. (7% Pfd.) (3:15 p. m.).
Virginia Electric & Power Co. ($6 Pfd.) (12 m.).
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Wednesday, May 20

American Sugar Refining Co. (7% Pfd.) (12:30 p. m.).
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Com.) (12 m.).
Johns-Manville Corp. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (4:30 p. m.).
Kansas City Power & Light Co. ($6 1st Pfd.) (10 a. m.).
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (7% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Magma Copper Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Mesta Machine Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Pullman, Inc. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.).
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (Com.) (12 m.).
Talcott (James), Inc. (5½% Pfc. Pfd. & Com.) (12:15 p. m.).
U. S. Tobacco Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. (Pfd.) (4 p. m.).

Thursday, May 21

Bon Ami Co. (Com. "A" & "B") (12 m.).
International Harvester Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Liv-Tuiip Cup Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Liquid Carbonic Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Union Pacific R.R. Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
United-Carr Fastener Corp. (Com.) (1 p. m.).

Friday, May 22

Lorillard (P.) & Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.).
Montgomery Ward & Co. ($7 Cl. "A" & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Pure Oil Co. (6% and 5% Pfd.) (10 a. m.).

Road Executive

L. F. Donald

Appointed General Manager of the western lines of the Milwaukee Road. Mr. Donald has been Assistant General Manager of the road's eastern lines since 1940. He succeeds Col. N. A. Ryan, who has been summoned for active duty with the Army.

Paint Priorities

NEW YORK—A "Paint Priorities Primer" which answers the questions uppermost in the minds of dealers and others with regard to priorities business and the rules governing it, has been published by Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc., the paint manufacturers. The booklet explains in simple language what the various priority ratings are, and "how to do your part in following them through."

Egyptian Sugar Output

NEW YORK—Cane sugar production in Egypt during the current 1941-42 season is estimated at 168,000 long tons, raw value, as compared with 173,000 tons last season, a decrease of 5,000 tons, or approximately 3 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company from Cairo. Harvesting of the crop usually commences in December and terminates in June.

Entire Force in Bond Plan

NEW YORK—The employees of the Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Company, including its officers from coast to coast, its entire factory personnel and members of the company owned radio station, WHAM, Rochester, have enlisted 100 per cent in the voluntary regular purchase of war bonds and stamps by pay roll deduction.

Insurance Firm in New Office

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company has announced the removal of its Boston branch office to Room 323, Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street. The company's home office is in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Retail Sales In Week Equal Like '41 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Americans are spending about as much money as they did last year but are getting less merchandise, Dun & Bradstreet's weekly trade review indicated.

While most retailers found sales during the past week equalled totals of a year ago, the review said, a majority had moderate to substantial decreases in the physical volume of turnover.

"Retail dollar sales on average were estimated approximately equal to volume in the corresponding week of 1941," the review said. "Since the price rise over the period ranged close to 15 per cent, this comparison represented a rather sharp decline in physical volume."

Loss of sales of automobiles, tires, typewriters, and several other high-price items began to reflect in retail sales totals, Dun & Bradstreet said, as forward buying simmered down.

The decline in anticipatory buying contrasted with an uptrend in sales of quality goods.

The biggest activity was noted in personal merchandise, and there was a brisk demand for linens and housewares. Women's apparel lines attracted considerable interest, although men's clothing moved more slowly.

Regional percentage gains in sales over last year included New England 2 to 4, South 3 to 5, Middle West 1 to 3 and Pacific Coast 2 to 6. Mild declines were East 2 to 5 per cent, Southwest 1 to 3 and Northwest 4 to 6.

Wholesale markets were quiet as far as new business was concerned, although shipments were well ahead of last year in many lines.

There continued to be some uncertainty over the price adjustments required and not all sellers were prepared to quote prices on the new basis.

100 Corporations Hold 76 P. C. Of Big War Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—One hundred corporations now hold about 76 per cent of all the war supplies contracts of $50,000 or more, the War Production Board said.

Indicating, however, that primary contacts now are being spread somewhat more broadly than before Pearl Harbor, WPB reported that, as of the end of September, 1941, the same 100 companies had approximately 82 per cent of the contracts.

Comparable figures as of May, 1941, were not available for the entire 100, WPB said, but comparisons for 60 companies showed that at the end of May, 1941; September, 1941, and February, 1942, respectively, the percentage of contracts held by the top companies was about 75 per cent, 76 per cent, and 69 per cent.

Four companies, holding contracts totaling $1,000,000,000 and more, have about 21 per cent of the contracts let. Twenty-eight hold more than half of the contracts.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
May		1.20⅝	.99⅛
July	1.22⅝	1.23	.97⅛
Sept.	1.23	1.25	.98⅛
Dec.		1.28⅛	
Corn			
May	.85⅝	.85⅝	.71
July	.88⅛	.88⅛	.72⅝
Sept.	.91⅛	.91	.73⅛
Dec.	.93⅛	.93⅛	
Oats			
May	.54⅛	.56⅛	.37⅛
July	.55⅝	.55⅝	
Sept.	.55⅛	.55⅛	
Soybeans			
May old			
new		1.31⅛	1.33⅛
July old		1.82⅛	
new	1.83⅛	1.83⅛	1.33⅛
Oct.		1.79⅛	
Rye			
May			1.25⅛
July	.74⅛	.71⅞	.50⅛
Sept.	.77⅛	.74⅛	.50⅛
Dec.	.80⅛	.77	.51⅞
Lard		.80⅝	
May			
July	12.82	12.82	9.57
Sept.	12.82	12.82	9.72
	12.82	12.82	9.92

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May					
July				101 b	101.0b
October				101 b	101.6b
December				100.5b	100.5b
				100.0b	100.0b
	Tops				
May	126	126	126	125.b	126.2b
July	127.3	127.5	126.7	126.5b	127.6b
October	129.1	129.1	128.4	128.7b	129.1b
December	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.b	130.1b
March				129.5b	130.6b

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	19.57	19.61	19.46	19.48	19.58
Oct.	19.82	19.87	19.71	19.74	19.82
Dec.	19.91	19.97	19.85	19.85	19.93
March	20.07	20.12	20.00	20.01	20.06

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
	Butter				
*Nov.	38.90	38.70	38.75	38.90	
	Eggs				
†Oct.	33.70	33.80	33.70	33.70	33.70
Nov.	Potatoes				
b—Bid. a—Asked. *S.a. †R.s.				3.55b	3.55

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool, tatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

May 16

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
9.75	Bos & Albany	84½	84½	84½	83½
2.00	Bos Edison	21	21	21	21⅜
8.00	Bos Elevated	56	56	56	55¾
d	Mass Util Assoc	12c	12c	12c	12c
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	5½
1.75d	NE Tele&Tel	87	87	87	88½
	North Butte	37c	36c	36c	36c
90c	Torrington	23½	23½	23½	23½
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	84½	84½	84½	84½

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Melville Shoe Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Melville Shoe Corp. reported April sales totaled $5,000,807, compared with $5,025,706 in the like month of 1941. Sales in the first 4 months aggregated $19,530,319, against $19,393,509 last year.

Int'l Telephone Loss $2,569,000 in Year 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, loss of $2,569,000, compared with a loss of $1,839,000 for 1940.

Consolidated net loss was $193,000 in 1941, compared with a profit of $27,000 in the like 1940 period.

Consolidated statements, the company said in its annual report, included only accounts of the parent company, of subsidiaries engaged primarily in operation of telephone properties in the West Indies and South America and of certain domestic subsidiaries. All other subsidiaries were excluded because of war conditions.

Int'l Business Machines Offers Vacation Plan

ENDICOTT, N. Y. (AP)—So that war production will continue uninterrupted this summer, International Business Machines Corporation will pay double wages to employees who forego vacations.

Vice-President Charles A. Kirk issued a bulletin to the nearly 5,000 workers stating "each employee who foregoes his vacation will receive vacation pay, and in addition compensation based on his prevailing rate for the number of hours actually worked in each work week during the vacation period." Workers may take a vacation with pay, however.

The vacation pay was estimated to amount to about $350,000.

Jewel Tea Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Jewel Tea Co. announced sales in the four weeks ended April 26 amounted to $3,988,133, an increase of 41 per cent over $2,827,407 in the like weeks of 1941. Sales in the first 16 weeks of this year aggregated $15,774,713, a gain of 45 per cent over $10,873,008 last year.

Southern Production Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has set May 19 for a hearing on an application by the Southern Production Company, Inc., for a proposed issue of $300,000 of 3 per cent serial notes.

English Note Circulation Up

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Bank of England note circulation increased more than £3,000,000 to advance to the record high of £780,177,000, the weekly condition statement showed today. It was the twelfth consecutive weekly rise.

Canadian Bank Clearings

OTTAWA—Canadian bank clearings for the week ended May 14 totalled $483,538,007 an increase of $30,598,085 over clearings for the same week last year which amounted to $452,936,932.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 2s 51-49 Sept	100.13	100.13	100.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
4 Ala Power 3⅛s 72	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45	45	
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	65½	65½	65½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
2 Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
1 Am T Frd cv 50	104	104	104
12 Atl Refin 4s 53	103¾	103½	103¾
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 B&O 95 st A	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 B&O 95 st C	33	33	33
3 B&O 2000 st D	28¾	28½	28½
25 B&O cv 60 st	22⅝	22½	22½
4 B&O S W 50 st	41	41	41
6 B&O T C 4s 50	47⅝	47½	47½
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58¼	58	58
1 Beth Stl 3⅛s 52	104½	104½	104½
11 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33	33	33
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	101	101	101
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 97 B	89½	89½	89½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106½	106½	106½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Can Nor 6½s 48	111¼	111¼	111¼
13 Can Pac 4½s 44	97⅝	97½	97¼
15 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71	70¾	71
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107	107	107
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅜	55⅜	55½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 CRR&R of Ga 5s 42	91	91	91
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¼	20½	20⅝
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77½	77½	77½
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	16	15⅝	15⅝
3 CM&SP a] 5s 2000	2¾	2½	2¾
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	48¼	48¼	48¼
20 Chi & NW 4½s 87	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32	32	32
30 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	32½	32½	32½
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	15¼	15¼	15¼
132 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Cin Un Term 3¼s 71	14½	14½	14½
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108½	108½	1908½
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68	68	68
1 Clev Un Term 4½s 77 C	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Col P&L 5s 70	62	62	62
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Comi Mack inc 69 ww	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 46	27	27	27
7 Con Edis 2½s 56	103	103	103
18 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
12 Consol'n Coal 5s 50	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 ret	88¾	88	88¼
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	32	32	32
5 D L & W West 5s 78	56¼	56½	56½
1 Det Ed 4s 65	18½	18½	18½
3 E Ten V&G gen 5s 56	110½	110½	110½
22 Erie 4½s 2015	100½	100½	100½
1 Erie 4s 95	48¼	48¼	48¼
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	91¼	91¼	91½
4 Fla P C 5s 54	97	97	97
6 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	10½	10½	10½
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	19	19	19
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 32	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	101	101	101
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84½	84½	84½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	84½	84½	84½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	91	91	91
8 Housatonic 5s 37	110	110	110
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	87	86½	87
30 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	45	45	45
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	102	102	102
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	52½	52½	52½
4 Ill Cen 4½s 66	45¾	45¾	46
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	46½	46¼	46¼
2 Ill Cen St L 2½s 51	56	56	56
ICA&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51½	51½	51½
7 ICA&CSL&NO 4½s 63	50½	50¼	50¼
1 Int Gt Nor 6s 52	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	1¾	1¾	1¾
7 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	19	19	19
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	17½	17½	17½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	27	27	27
2 Int Rys C Am 5s 47	105	105	105

Collaboration After War Urged as Peace Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Distinguished world leaders were in conference in Washington this week to help bring into being some of the vital ingredients of the future peace.

They were outstanding American, European, and Oriental spokesmen for the hopes and ideals of a world of freedom and order which the United Nations are pledged to build on the anvil of this war's great suffering.

They met under the auspices of the Institute of World Organization, whose members, drawn from most of the countries now fighting to end Axis aggression, are preparing now the framework of a peace which they are determined will later be brought to full fruition.

Authorities Confer

They are all international authorities of wide repute and experience, and the chief participants in the discussions in the capital this week—among them Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies; Dr. Kalvdan Koht, former Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Charles A. Thomson, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department; Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador; and Dr. Paul F. Douglas, President of the American University—showed themselves agreed on these basic propositions and probabilities:

1. That it will be a relatively easy matter to continue, for purposes of peaceful work, the collaboration that the war has forced upon the United Nations.

2. That the return to any brand of national isolationism is inconceivable after this war is ended.

3. That it will be urgently necessary and desirable to enter into political, economic and intellectual co-operation with the present enemy nations after Axis tyranny has been crushed.

4. That while interstate federations and regional peace organizations may well have a contribution to make toward a more stable world community, it must be recognized that world peace is indivisible and must be internationally supported to be enduring.

5. That it must be frankly realized that German and Japanese oppression of so many captive peoples is making it exceedingly difficult to find a basis for future friendly relations.

Will for Liberty

It was Dr. Koht who emphasized that the fierce struggle which the nations are making to resist oppression universally arousing a love of liberty, a will for liberty, stronger and more conscious than ever before.

"This," he said, "is the hope of the future, and here is the goal of our fight. Only free men and free people can conclude true and lasting friendships. Just as, within every single nation, the fight for freedom is now building up a solidarity, a comradeship, a readiness for mutual assistance and sacrifice, such as were never attained in more comfortable times, so the spirit of international solidarity is growing between the nations united in this common fight."

Dr. Koht held that notwithstanding the bitter experiences which the nations are suffering "at the hands of the German tormentors," it will be their "duty to make all possible effort to establish some kind of international co-operation and organization, and we are entitled to believe that the task might not be hopeless."

Fundamental Freedoms

Dr. Leland put the issue of the war itself and its necessary outcome in these words:

"Practically the entire world is now engaged in a conflict to determine whether the fundamental freedoms — of which intellectual freedom is first and most important—can be preserved. On the outcome of the conflict will depend our way of life during a long future.

"Accompanying the conflict, and in reality a part of it, is a worldwide discussion as to the nature of this way of life and as to the nature and form of the world which is to be its frame of reference.

"If the process is to be truly educational, if truth and understanding are to be achieved through it, then the search for truth must be unhampered; full intellectual freedom must be accorded to those who by reason of their knowledge, their competence, and their sincerity, are able to throw light upon the problems that we are striving to solve. For it is the truth that shall make us free."

Mr. Thomson of the State Department was equally confident that the spirit of freedom would provide the stuff out of which peace would be made.

"Freedom if genuine must be generous," he declared. "It cannot be hoarded. It must be spent. It is not a treasure that one man or one country possesses but a good to be mutually shared, safeguarded, and guaranteed. When we now say, give us liberty or give us death, we mean give us not only freedom for a man to achieve his individual destiny but freedom to work toward a world which all men, having life, shall have also as an inalienable right the opportunity to make life fruitful, to receive their just reward for their labor, to live in security in a productive, ordered world."

Ambassador Hu Shih, himself one of the great philosophers of modern China, related how last year he brought to the Library of Congress a collection of his father's unpublished manuscripts for safe keeping.

"I pointed out a very striking thing to Dr. A. W. Hummel, Chief of the Division of Orientalia in the Library," he told the conference. "Some of my father's writings were notes kept by him in the old-fashioned academy in Shanghai over 70 years ago. Those notes were written on regulation blanks printed by the Academy for the use of the students. On the top of every page was printed a motto in red which read in part:

"The student must first learn to approach the subject in a spirit of doubt . . . The philosopher Chang Tsai (1020-1077 A. D.) used to say: 'If you can doubt at points where other people feel no impulse to doubt, then you are making progress.'

"Approach every subject in the spirit of doubt; seek the truth; do not compromise. That has been the spirit of the Chinese thinkers who have kept burning the torch of intellectual freedom throughout the ages."

Dr. Douglas of the American University paid a tribute to the European scholars who have come to America for refuge because military and intellectual tyranny have driven them from their homelands.

"Now what have these men brought to us?" he asked. "In the first place, they have brought to us precise and marvelously informed minds. These minds, saddened and sobered by events, have been directed to activistic and constructive logic. This is something new in their type of scholarship. They know that you and I and they and all of us are going to construct the world of the free spirit which shall be or we must surrender that free spirit, that last full hope of heaven."

Consumer Conference Aids Housewives to Buy Wisely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Whether or not women control the purse strings, Cincinnati matrons have decided to do a better job of buying for their families, especially now since the war has made it a more difficult task. They take it as their major responsibility—one for which they can improve themselves by research and study and one in which they can make the most substantial contribution today when resources must be conserved in the nation's all-out for freedom.

The awakening that wise buying need not be learned the hard way—by trial and error—came to Cincinnati largely through the leadership of Mrs. Dennis E. Jackson.

The wife of a University of Cincinnati professor and one who always continued her wide cultural and social interests, Mrs. Jackson is primarily a housekeeper. She has always made her home her first interest and she tried to do her best by the family budget.

In 1934 she took a course in consumer buying in the School of Household Administration at the University of Cincinnati in order to improve her technique. There were just twelve in her class and she felt that the science of intelligent purchasing was not being spread rapidly enough by this method to become a very effective force for saving wage-earners' dollars. She felt too that women could exert a helpful influence on all the commodity marts if they were better informed on what makes up quality in goods.

Conference Organized

In that same year, with the co-operation of the School of Household Administration, Mrs. Jackson started the Consumer Conference of Greater Cincinnati to extend education in consumer buying to every woman in the city and to analyze and study the common problems of the manufacturer, the merchant, and the consumer in order that each might better understand the needs of the other. The school lent its facilities to the women for training and lectures. Merchants and manufacturers sent experts to explain how their products were made and what constituted quality in their goods. They came, too, to learn what women expected to get from the things they bought.

It was not just another club, not a protest group, nor a crusade movement. It was an honest effort to learn how to buy wisely and to set up an alert womanhood who not only could not be tricked by any so inclined but also could help the willing retailers provide the goods best suited to the buyers' needs.

Started as an educational movement, the Consumer Conference has grown into a large and influential organization which, reaches into practically every woman's club or group in the city and has won national recognition for its unique achievements in the consumer field.

Higher Standard of Living

"Today, we have over three hundred regular members and two delegates apiece from 41 key organizations of women in the city," explained Mrs. Jackson. "We also have a large measure of support from retailers, and manufacturers who are represented with subscribing memberships but who have no vote or voice in establishing the policies of the organization.

"Our objectives, which are continually expanding, are to raise the standard of living, to aid consumers in securing more information on qualities of goods, prices, conditions of production and sale and costs and efficiency of distribution and to obtain helpful legislation.

"Our present program includes educational sessions at the University open to all, weekly radio programs on two Cincinnati stations, monthly tours of industrial plants, a price survey, publication of a monthly news bulletin, a milk-price study, a consumer-retail problems study and nutrition classes."

The educational sessions at the University—the original project of the Conference—have been held at least once a month, except in summer, since 1934. The subjects covered range from bread and canned goods to rayon, and from what to look for when buying electrical appliances to loans and investments. Authorities on each subject are supplied by industries or recruited from colleges and universities. Most of them are accompanied by movies and are followed by extensive discussion and question periods. Attendance is not confined to members but open to all at a very low entrance charge. This phase of the Conference's work has been expanded on several occasions with two and three-day institutes or all-day sessions.

Regular News Bulletin

The educational program is supplemented by regular weekly broadcasts that have continued without lapse for the past six years, and by the regular monthly visits to factories. The purpose of these industrial tours, according to Mrs. Jackson, is to give the women an opportunity to see what goes into the products they purchase and to study all the elements of the cost of production.

The regular news bulletin edited by the Conference serves as another medium for bringing consumer information to the women of the city. It carries instructive articles and news on developments in such things as price control, labeling, and food programs in defense.

All of these activities to teach intelligent buying of every article or service needed by mankind is but one half of the Conference's work. The other important field of activity is the influence it exerts on those who make or distribute these goods and services to see that they charge only fair prices and that they supply the correct standards. The accomplishments of the Conference in this field during the past six years have been many and have been marked by a high degree of co-operation from merchants and manufacturers.

"Businessmen have found that we are not a lot of troublemakers but that our objectives are just and fair and not out of line with their aims. We have found many ways in which we can work together to the profit of both buyer and seller. This has been true in setting standards for labeling, in educating women to buy the correct grades for the specific needs, in price studies where consumers can aid retailers in overcoming obstacles to price reductions and in bringing to light the unfair and unscrupulous.

"Labeling has helped the merchants win the confidence of the buyers. The practice of wise buying has meant that women get so much more satisfaction out of their purchases. Price studies have helped to bring merchants into a favorable light when all the facts are learned. And so they have increased their co-operation with our efforts to see that every family's budget does its most effective job."

Added Importance

The war has brought added importance to the work of the Conference, Mrs. Jackson pointed out. The Conference has used its influence against hoarding, it has made new studies of qualities of goods and substitute products, it has brought to light ways that consumers can increase the life of the things they use, and it has led the way for co-operation between consumers and distributors to cut out frills and costly services such as unnecessary deliveries.

The Conference has just started a price survey which should aid in a degree the counteracting of inflationary trends. Twenty women from twenty different localities have been chosen to make a weekly check on the price of twenty food products in their separate localities and to make a report. The twenty foods selected make up a balanced diet. It is expected that this price study will tend to keep prices in line and will restrain any unjustified inflation. Newspapers have agreed to assist this survey by regular publication of the price reports.

The Conference plans to aid the war effort by co-operating with other agencies in the city like Community Gardens and the Garden Center in encouraging extensive planting of vegetables this next summer and to aid in a program of canning.

In war and in peace, the Conference is Cincinnati women's answer to the challenge of whether they will do a faithful and patriotic job at the controls of the family purse.

Americans Arrive in Lisbon As Axis Groups Debark

LISBON, Portugal, May 16 (AP)—The diplomatic exchange ship Drottningholm docked here today, after having anchored a quarter of a mile away for several hours, and 923 Germans, Italians, Hungarians, and Bulgarians began coming ashore.

Many of them looked somewhat sad, for a large proportion were women with children who faced the prospect of wartime Europe's dangers and privations. A former Secretary of Germany's Washington Embassy remarked, however, "It is a pleasure to feel free again."

One hundred twenty-five Americans had arrived by train from Italy for repatriation on the Drottningholm, among them the Rev. Hiram Gruber Woolf of Elmira, N. Y., rector of the famous St. Paul's American Episcopal Church in Rome who was arrested Nov. 18 on suspicion of espionage.

The Rev. Mr. Woolf, Harold Denny of Des Moines, Iowa, New York Times correspondent who was captured in Libya, and a United States Army observer, Maj. Michael Buckley, who also was captured in the midst of an African tank battle, were among 60 American diplomats and newspaper correspondents who arrived on the fourth and last diplomatic train from Rome.

The clergyman had been tried secretly and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment by a special tribunal for defense of the State and held incommunicado nearly six months before he was pardoned by King Victor Emmanuel four days ago. He left on the train the next day.

The release of the rector was arranged as a condition for repatriation of certain Italian notables in the United States.

The United States Government had insisted upon his inclusion in the official repatriation party under threat of criminal prosecution of 13 Italians in the United States against whom it was said serious charges could be made.

Mr. Denny had undergone seven weeks of questioning by the Gestapo in a Berlin prison before his release May 3.

The German Legation took three Lisbon hotels to house German diplomats who will start leaving Lisbon tomorrow.

Five Homes a Day in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Five homes a day for war workers—that's the record of the Chicago Housing Authority. It's an indication of how this agency, one outgrowth of the New Deal's broad social reform program, has fitted itself in a practical way into the war emergency.

When war came the Authority, busy on one of the nation's most ambitious low-rent housing plans, saw immediately the need to adjust its activities to the new situation. So today instead of low-rent housing projects it's "victory homes," five of them a day.

This in itself of course won't solve Chicago's war housing problem, but it's a big contribution. The Authority's program will provide living quarters for a large share of those war workers who are thronging into the city and whose incomes generally are below $40 a week. Actually, only those with annual incomes of less than $2,100 will be accepted as tenants.

Ground was broken for the first victory homes on Dec. 10, three days after Pearl Harbor, and the architects and builders were set to work planning for 1,800 more of them for this year.

They are now being turned out in five separate projects in various sections of the city, and while the sites and types of construction and administration are little if any different than under the pre-Pearl Harbor low-rent housing plans, the new program has been substantially speeded up and tuned especially to the needs of war workers and to war production. In answer to the appeal of the WPB for speed, three of the five projects were put on a 120-day basis.

Combining the schedules for all five, 286 new homes will be completed by July 31, then 914 more by Sept. 30, and the rest by Dec. 1.

Costing a total of some $10,000,000, including land, of which an estimated $4,000,000 is in wages, these new "victory homes" are to be financed entirely from funds allocated to the Authority's slum clearance and low-rent housing program before the war. The Federal Public Housing Authority has agreed to loan up to 90 per cent of the total cost of the projects.

Pay Rolls Jump Almost 13 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT PAUL, Minn.—Pay rolls of Saint Paul firms were increased almost 13 per cent in 1941 over the preceding years, according to a report from the office of Victor Christgau, Director of the Minnesota Employment Security Division, who receives data from all employers who contribute to the State's unemployment compensation fund.

The division's figures indicate Saint Paul pay rolls of $120,376,000 in 1941, compared to $106,467,000 in 1940, and $100,734,000 in 1939. Further increases are expected to be shown when reports for the early months of 1942 are tabulated, Mr. Christgau said.

Volunteers Plan Enlarged Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT PAUL, Minn.—The Volunteers of America are launching an enlarged program of work in Saint Paul this spring, since moving a few weeks ago into the former Elks' clubhouse, one of the more commodious buildings of its type in downtown Saint Paul. The Volunteers acquired the building soon after the lodge moved to other quarters.

The building faces Rice Park, only two blocks from City Hall. Its immediate neighbors in the park area are the Federal Courts Building, the Public Library, Hill Memorial Library and the Municipal Auditorium. Larger quarters are provided for the various groups which rely on the Volunteers for aid and guidance, according to Maj. Martha Starr, in command of the Saint Paul division.

General Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

GENEALOGY

GET acquainted with YOUR ANCESTORS! Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MAN or woman to introduce THE BOOK OF LIFE as advertised in The Weekly Magazine Section of this issue of The Christian Science Monitor; expenses, comm. Write fully, JOHN RUDIN & CO., Dept. CSM, 1018 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MINING ENGINEER, 40, married, seeks position as Superintendent or Manager with reliable, progressive mining company, or any other company needing the services of a good engineer who has been successful handling men. Six years with present company as Superintendent and General Superintendent, operating one of the largest gold mines in the west. Wide range of experience developing, mining and milling strategic, base and precious metals. Clean record, good habits, reliable references. Available by giving present employer a minimum of 30 days' notice. Box E-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIVISIONAL SALES MANAGER
Experienced in Sales, Merchandising, Price Stabilization and Promotional activities; also some knowledge of Factory Planning and procedure. American citizen, age 46. Any location. Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N Y C.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks, Any color, New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tal. 2400.

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

SUMMER AT
CHOCORUA, N. H.
This Summer enjoy the peace and majestic grandeur of New Hampshire mountains. Hike in the fresh country air or chop wood mornings for a breakfast appetite. Take the family and let 'em spread out over my 275 acres, as I have done with mine for years. This year I'm sticking to defense business and the 12-room house, with 6 bedrooms, is available from June 15 to September 15. Electricity, telephone, hot and cold running water and the home completely furnished make it very nearly ideal for the family. There's a studio and a cracker-jack workshop—my delight for years—for the boys, a barn-garage and outdoor grill, and a glorious view of the Sandwich Range. It's all been "lived in" and loved. Located just off Rt. 16 and within 4 miles of Mt. Whittier railroad station, convenient for week-ends.
Write Box C-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Sell or lease new 7-room house, screened porch, garage; large lot of land; 12 minutes to center; good neighborhood. C. G. McINTOSH, Tel. 1515-W.

RENTALS
SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1500

COMBINATION farm and dwelling located in beautiful countryside, Washington, Connecticut; 125 acres, orchard, landscaped; large barns, garage, other buildings; modern Colonial residence, fourteen rooms, three baths, heat, two fireplaces; several never failing springs. W. B. HICKOX, Insurance, Washington Depot, Conn.

SOUTH HINGHAM, MASS.—To rent or sell, old house with over three acres ground, woodsides. Telephone Tro. 9731, or Hingham 0390, for particulars.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—For sale, excellent location on bus line, 12 minutes from either railroad station, 10-room house, new oil heater, new gas stove, new gas water heater, modern bathroom, oak floors in good condition, first time on the market; owner died recently. Telephone Winchester 0358 or any Winchester broker.

YEAR-ROUND or summer home on North Shore of Massachusetts, in picturesque Rockport, overlooking harbor dwelling, 8 rooms, 2 master bedrooms, 2-car garage with living quarters; partly stone construction; new heating system; 17,000 feet of land; must be sold to settle estate of Louise M. Roth. Homewchiever-Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Eastern Bank Building, Gloucester, Mass.

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Hotel Beaconsfield
A Charming Home
Spacious sunny apartments unfurnished or attractively furnished. Restful suburban atmosphere. Excellent Meals. Full Hotel Service. Hotel Garage.
We invite your inspection of our family suites, ready for immediate occupancy.
On Beacon St., Subway Line.
Gilman M. Longee, Manager
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

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Large reception halls; elevator; restricted tenancy; $26-$75. Supt. KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 7345.

BROOKLINE, 1402 Beacon St.—4-room modern apartment, 1st floor; Coolidge Corner; large living room, fireplace; 18 minutes Park Street; restricted. Longwood 3299, Suite 3.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $47.50-$75. Call GILES, KIR. 7345.

5 Rooms With Modern Bath
All large size; good outlook; 2nd floor. Rent may be paid in part by service. Ample space for gardening. 15 minutes walk from center; quiet community, 30 miles from Boston. Available June 1. Mature couple preferred. Write or apply to Mr. ALBERT A. GLEASON, 60 State St., Boston. Room 420, HUB. 3230.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree—8-room apt., 2 bedrooms, Venetian blinds, screened porch, tastefully furnished; $45.00. Ch. 2982.

BOSTON, Brimmer St.—June to Sept., 2 rms., dressing rm., modern kitchen; overlooks gardens; Christian Scientists pref.; refs. Laf. 0673.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Choice corner; beautiful modern, cool apartment; sun parlor, piano; garage optional; subway; several months; bargain, 3623 Clarendon Road, BUckminster 4-5730.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

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FOR RENT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—12-room rooming house completely furnished and rented; rent $75 per month. 751 Quincy St. Bushwick section.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's Office to let part time, 551 Fifth Avenue (Room 2212) Tel. MU. 2-5873 or EN. 2-5646.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office furnished, full or part time; reasonable. Room 707, 522 Fifth Avenue.

Local Classified
(Continued)

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MAINE—West shore beautiful Lake Cobbosseecontee; completely, attractively furnished modern home; charming large living room, fireplace, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric kitchen, dining room, screened-glass enclosed porch, furnace, electric pump; well, float; 1 acre pine woods, 2 acres cleared; 2-car garage, workshop; near stores, town, golf, airport, railroad; bargain $8000, cost $20,000; rental $500 season or $900 year; illustrations available. Write EDWARD T. HOLLAND, owner, 30 Grandview Terrace, Tenafly, New Jersey.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Semi-bungalow for sale or rent; 6 large rooms, sun porch and garage; beautiful location. Apply 21 Tower Rd. Phone Lex. 1602-M.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRAINTREE—FOR SALE
7-room spacious house, perfect condition, cool in summer, snug in winter. Lovely home—one who appreciates quiet restricted neighborhood. Large lot. Information call Braintree 1135 (Mass.).

FURNISHED home on beautiful St. Lucie River, Stuart, Fla.; centrally located; 9 rms., 2 baths, garage; landscaped; price $9000; terms. Phone Belmont 3774-W mornings.

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Why not buy or rent cottage already built? Six rooms; all modern improvements; vicinity Boothbay Harbor, Maine. MRS. A. L. HAHN, Abbott Road, Dedham, Mass.

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FOR RENT, FULL SEASON—JUNE TO OCTOBER—MODERN LOG CABIN at Pemaquid Point, Maine, facing Monhegan Island; 8 rooms, thoroughly equipped; artesian well; hot and cold water; secluded location. Write to PROF. HERBERT C. LIBBY, Waterville, Maine.

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Summer Cottage, Garage and Boat House, on beautiful Lake Winnepesaukee; 8 rooms completely furnished and equipped with every convenience; 5 acres with private 400 ft. lake front. Rent season $400.00 or $300.00 July and August. H. A. STEEVES, 11 Grassland St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1940.

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Exclusive location, private beach, sweeping view of Vineyard Sound, 2½ acres land, wooded and landscaped; very livable 10-room house, sun porch, fireplaces, 2-car garage and chauffeur's cottage. Shown by appointment; circular mailed on request. Summer rental $1500.00. Sale price $18,000.00.
MAYNARD L. HARRIS
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Telephone—Hancock 8005

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Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills near spring-fed lake 2 miles from sea; tally-ho trips and cruising on Penobscot Bay; excellent meals; innerspring beds and linen furnishings. New England charm from $30 per week for room and meals; restricted. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Elsah, Illinois.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Furnished room for 1-2 business ladies; lovely surroundings; lady attractive apt. conveniently located. Forest 0284.

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BOSTON—Large room with private bath; near Public Garden. Call Commonwealth 4442.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room in apartment; conveniently located; Christian Scientist preferred; home privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607 (Mass.).

PLUSHING, N. Y.—Private or semi-private bath; nr. church, subway and bus; residential section; refs. Fl. 9-3561 or Fl. 9-1289.

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SMALL, quiet place; good food, good beds, good times; land and water sports; separate cottages; $25 and $30 per week inclusive. Write MRS. A. R. WHEELER, "Champlain Shores," St. Albans, Vermont.

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FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0885.

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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Wanted as camp leaders in Maine Boys' Camp. Write giving details. Box C-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, good-natured girl to cook and do downstairs work for family with 4 children. Call Asp. 5077 or write Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOKING, light laundry; small house; sleep out; adults; good salary, Trinity 9244, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED beauty operator, 5 working days weekly. Neva's Beauty Salon, 918 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J. Dial HOboken 3-6330.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT, companion; no cooking, family two; attractive Westport, Conn. Box D-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT bookkeeper, middle-aged, desires part time work; 60c an hour. Write Box R-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN, middle aged, active, good appearance; present occupation salesman; desires remunerative connection, selling or otherwise where loyalty and efficiency are appreciated; no objection some traveling; A-1 references; security if necessary; interview appreciated. Write Box S-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CAPABLE young woman (white, American) desires position with adults as general maid; excellent references; $70-80. Write Box W-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION position to elderly lady desired; middle aged, experienced; light housekeeping. Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper seeks responsible position anywhere; competent, reliable, knowledge stenography. Box C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MOTHER and daughter, refined Amer.; efficient homemaker, exc. cook; daughter qualified to give loving assistance in kennels; with children or garden; desire comfortable living conditions in country anywhere with moderate salary; ref. exch. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Bookkeeping and secretarial work; thoroughly experienced, dependable and capable; references. Rye. 6700 Florence M. Odling, 7211 Spruce St. Upper Darby, Pa. Bus. 4160 evenings and Saturday.

WOMAN with years of experience as secretary-stenographer to head first-class firm desires similar position; willing and adaptable to new work where ability, integrity and loyalty are considered assets. Box B-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 214 Friend St., Boston, near North Station
Original Paintings of New England Scenes

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston. HUB. 7100
Repairing and Service on All Makes

BOOKS WANTED

CASH FOR BOOKS. EST. 1895
Williams Book Store, 85 Wash. St.; CAP. 0617

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Ask for new Developing and Printing price list. Work done in our own plant. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston.

DEFENSE NEEDS

WE CAN offer special buys on steel helmets and sirens; pumps. Can also supply other defense needs.
PURCHASING BUREAU FOR CHURCHES
41 East 42nd Street, N. Y. C.

DOGS FOR SALE

IRISH SETTERS—2 beautiful males, 14 months, from A. K. C. excellent pedigree. Stockbridge, 72 Park Ave., Abington, Mass. Hort. and 1761-W.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Pleasant room (sun) Harvard Sq. in exchange for companionship and occasional answering of telephone. TRO. 2700.

HOME in Jamaica Plain, Mass., for lady in exchange light home duties. Box A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

BED—48" wide coil spring and inner-spring mattress; good condition; $15.00. 629 W. 179th St. (car 6B). N. Y. C.

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

JEWELERS

EMERALD, BIRTHSTONE FOR MAY
Widmer, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston. LIB. 1917

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LITERARY SERVICE

I AM A GHOST-WRITER
Too busy to write your own speeches, publicity articles or reports? Why not let me "ghost-write" them for you? Have written for newspapers, magazines and radio. Charges reasonable. Delivery prompt.
Service absolutely confidential
Box F-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait.—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 1917

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee. Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. 86 suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0780

REFRIGERATORS

REFRIGERATORS WANTED
Highest Prices Paid
MARKS, 615 Albany St., Boston. Com. 0646

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NEWTON'S RUG CLEANERS
A-B-C CLEANERS, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com. 1885
Warren S. Basirgan, 717-210a Newbury St., Boston

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
476 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TEXTILE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc. REWOVEN. Little Building, Boston. LIB. 7800.

TYPEWRITERS

Y-B TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP
SALES and SERVICE—ALL MAKES
CLEANING and REPAIRING
44 Bromfield St., Boston, Rm. 316 Lib. 9038

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, Little Bldg., Boston Hub. 3564
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

UNIFORMS

SALE RAYON UNIFORMS OF BOESKIN or SHARKSKIN, $3.95; regularly $4.95
Josephine Foley, 39 Temple

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
See Demonstration
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
56 W. Flagler St. Ph. 2-2413

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SMART WOMEN SHOP AT
Rose-Franzis
Sheer Dresses—Voiles and Bembergs
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Clyde Court Bldg.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Books of All Publishers
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Personal Stationery
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 3-879

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

MADELON BEAUTY SHOP
A Complete Beauty Service
Specializing in
Rilling KOOLERWAVE
Tel. 3-2751 127 S. E. First Avenue

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

Hamilton's Standard Service
Main at Osprey Phone 7181
- ATLAS TIRES
- BATTERIES
- ACCESSORIES

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES and **WEDDING RINGS**
For the June Bride
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue
Philco Radios Kimball Pianos

GOURLIE
MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4773
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

WEST PALM BEACH

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

BEGOR'S
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 6013—42nd and Broadway
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

SUPER SERVICE MARKET
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
We deliver in the Palm Beaches.
TEL. 4037
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. DAVIS COAL CO.
Quality and Service
448 Marietta St., N. W.
Mrs. C. J. da Silva Agent **Jackson 2800**

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Palter De Liso Malriz
Florsheim Collegebred
Palizzio Paradise
Urbanite Vitality
201 PEACHTREE N. E.

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

H & H SINCLAIR SERVICE
Courtland and Houston Streets
Thorough Washing and Lubrication
PARK WHILE YOU SHOP

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.
Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

COLUMBUS

King's
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Buy Coal Now
Save and Be SAFE
Torch Coal Co.
Phone 5700 224 Walnut Street

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

WILLIAMS
JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Annette's Dairy
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED
2431 Habersham Street

FISCHER'S
Bakery and Delicatessen
Good Things to Eat
1014 ABERCORN ST. DIAL 9601

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

GREENSBORO

DICK'S LAUNDRY
328 East Market Street
Phone 7101

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	I	S	E		S	T	U	B	L	A	N	D
E	■	I	■	B	O	W	S	■	C	■	O	■
R	I	N	G	■	L	E	■	F	R	O	G	■
A	■	G	A	P	■	E	■	P	I	E	■	S
M	■	■	S	O	L	D	I	E	R	■	K	■
O	R	B	■	L	■	S	■	P	■	A	N	T
R	E	E	F	E	R	■	S	P	I	D	E	R
Z	E	L	■	O	■	I	■	E	■	D	E	E
■	D	■	J	A	G	G	E	R	S	■	■	A
K	■	C	A	T	■	O	■	S	A	W	■	S
I	C	O	N	■	A	R	E	■	P	E	R	U
E	■	A	■	C	O	R	N	■	L	■	E	R
V	A	L	L	E	T	T	A	■	C	L	A	Y

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 619, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 30 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

Wollenhof
Jubiläumsplatz 60 Telephon BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3
(DRESSMAKING)

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl Berne

BIEL

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
HOSIERY
we recommend

ZURICH

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87 Tel. Adr. Blumenkramer
(FLORISTS)

Alle Druckarbeiten
liefert Ihnen prompt Tel. 2.95.86
Buchdruckerei Gebr. Höhn
KREUZPLATZ - OTTENWEG 24, ZURICH 8.
(PRINTING)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 9 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

AFRICANA:
"Africana" Books and Paintings. Individual pieces or collections supplied. Museums and Institutions featuring Africana should write
MASKEW MILLER Limited
29 Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—
Cheerily — Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums
Showroom—Tearoom—
Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard, Creamery Butter.
Branches: Esteourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market, W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Buiney Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maidenform Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban and Maritzburg

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES AND CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery.

Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330, West St.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8, Commercial Road (Close to Station)
Phone 22493

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7985, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
46 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
333-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS AND TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
PHONE 34-2042

Campbell's Garages (Pty.)
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements
Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

Mawson's
33 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43510

ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE
Motors—Generators
and All Household Appliances
Our Service Is Prompt and Efficient and Our Charges Moderate
SMITH & WAITE
Phone 42-952
115 Lambton Quay Wellington

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-313 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artists, 1129 Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON (Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

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DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

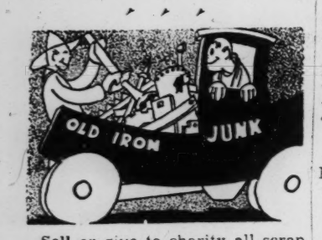
Save for Victory

Save and repair farm and other machinery. Swap parts and equipment with neighbors.

Sell your old iron and steel. Scrap is needed to keep steel mills running 24 hours a day.

Save burlap and cotton bags. Patch them, keep them dry, use them as many times as you can.

Sell your old newspapers and magazines. They'll help make materials to whip the Axis.



Sell or give to charity all scrap metals. Lead, copper, tin and other metals are needed.

Nylon for Bills

A test batch of bills which contained nylon instead of silk threads was released recently by the U. S. Treasury—nobody spotted the difference.

How's Your Geography?

Answers

A. Corn.
B. Tagua.
C. Wisconsin.
D. Ecuador.
E. Irish potato: Peru.
Wheat: Mediterranean basin.
Cotton: India.
Rubber: Brazil.
Corn: The Americas.

Hobby Nobbing

Studying as a Hobby

Irving Bacchus

Have you considered studying as a hobby? Exercise your curiosity and you'll never have a dull moment. Thousands of hobbyists have discovered that a few hours of consistent application will give them a knowledge of many subjects far surpassing that of the average individual.

Reaching into the hat we pull out—zoology. No topic could be more fascinating. Why is a giraffe's neck so lengthy? Does an ostrich really bury his head in the sand? What is a zorila? Drop by a book store and peruse the animal references available; or, if you prefer, visit the library and select a book. Follow this with a visit to the nearest zoo and your new hobby should be well launched.

Have you studied your family tree? Interest in genealogy is running high these days. R. J. L. Backstrom of Charlotte, N. C., began a study of heraldry and family backgrounds because he was occasionally asked to photograph a coat-of-arms. Backstrom wound up in the business of helping people trace their ancestries. Give your name, family records and papers some thought and you may emerge with a coat-of-arms to display over the mantel!

Insects are annoying to most of us, but they fascinate others. One hobbyist plunged into a study of pests as a hobby and later launched into insect photography. He has written several books on the subject. Tom Hersey of Mitchell, S. D., watching pests eat away his crops, decided to make a gigantic model and study his chief tormentor, the grasshopper. The model, placed in a field, caused an engineer to stop his train.

"If it will stop a train, it will sell," Hersey reasoned. The unique bit of handiwork did sell, as did similar models of other insects.

Does weather talk bore you? It's really a very interesting topic when given a little study. George R. Stewart built his remarkable novel "Storm" around the subject. Why not accept Mark Twain's challenge that "everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it"?

Hobby classes on scores of subjects are available, free or at small cost, in many schools. At Temple University, hobbyists enjoy photography, art, writing, handicraft, and other classes. Teachers are provided, but it's all in fun—no credits to make, no exams to take!

Every person, however, has access today to books and periodicals on almost any subject. If your thoughts take a scientific turn, set up a small, inexpensive laboratory in your home.

A few subjects which might attract your attention are mineralogy, birds, fossils, aeronautics, economics, mathematics, astronomy, history, and geography. Studying as a hobby combines fun with self-improvement. Through the abundances of free and inexpensive literature the world of knowledge is yours for the claiming.

In Lighter Vein

Extremes Do Meet

License was issued for the marriage of Ebenezer Sweet and Jane Lemon.

The inquiring reporter who got hold of the copy had a rhyming as well as inquiring instinct, and wrote it up:

"Behold how great extremes do meet,
In Jane and Ebenezer;
For Jane's no longer sour but sweet,
And Eb's a lemon squeezer."

Santa Fe Magazine

Best of Intentions

Bill Gerecke, Miami Paramount News cameraman, is one fellow who has no interest at all in the blowing up of the Panama Canal. Gerecke recently sent his New York office a cable telling them of plans to photograph the blowing up of land for a new set of locks for the canal.

One of his buddies in New York cabled back:

"Proceed with plans upblow canal tomorrow."

Before Gerecke could find out what had happened, he was in the custody of military police whom he found rather difficult to convince that his intentions were only of the best.—Editor & Publisher.

How's Your Geography?

J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geograph I. Q." by choosing the best answer below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

Most crops are rather fussy about the soil and climate they require for satisfactory results, but one of these crops below will give better results under adverse conditions than any of the others:

1. Rice.
2. Corn.
3. Wheat.
4. Cacao.
5. Barley.

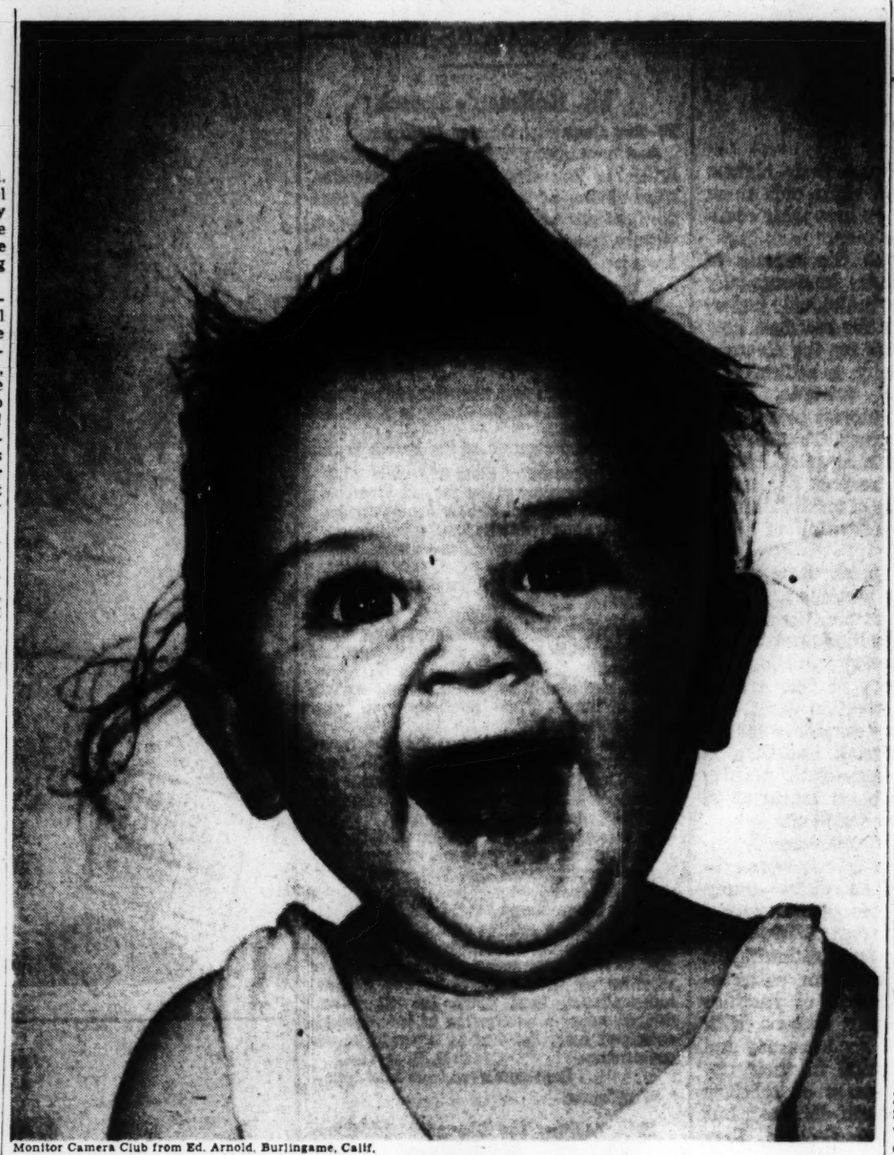
B. Which of these products is known as "vegetable ivory"?
1. Brazilian nuts.
2. Tagua.
3. Balata.
4. Chicle.

C. Which of these States is famous for its butter and cheese?
1. Massachusetts.
2. New York.
3. Wisconsin.
4. Texas.

D. Most of our finest "Panama hats" come from:
1. Colombia.
2. New York.
3. Panama.
4. Ecuador.

E. Below is a list of crops that originated in, or are native to, certain areas in the world. You deserve one point for each crop that you can match with its place of origin or early use:

Irish potato.	India.
Wheat.	The Americas.
Cotton.	Peru.
Rubber.	Brazil.
Corn.	Mediterranean basin.



Monitor Camera Club from Ed. Arnold, Burlingame, Calif.

Juvenile Ecstasy

The contributor of this excellent study failed to mention the reason for this young lady's enthusiastic approval. Possibly she has just been complimented on her unique hair-do.

Daily Quotation

Truth is within ourselves; it takes no rise
From outward things, whate'er you may believe.
There is an inmost centre in us all,
Where truth abides in fulness.

ROBERT BROWNING

Soldiers and Hotel Men

Louisville, Ga.

When more than 1,000 soldiers marched unannounced into this little town one Sunday night recently the local hotel keeper and the citizens of the town found a new way to be hospitable to the boys in khaki, according to the local newspaper, the News and Farmer.

Dusty and weary from marching many miles, what the boys wanted most was a hot bath. The proprietor of the Hotel Jefferson immediately placed 10 rooms and 10 baths at their disposal, with all the towels in the house, and with much of the soap; caling the service room for more hot water. Each of the boys—after a refreshing bath—climbed out of the tub wthout waste of time so as to make room for the next in line. It is reported that the lines were long—very long.

Local residents, hearing of the situation, offered the bathrooms in their homes, which the boys eagerly accepted. While there weren't enough tubs to go around, by taking turns, in due time each man was finally taken care of. Each boy felt much better, and the hotel keeper and citizens felt better for having been of some service to the boys in the armed forces.

Columbus, Ohio

It was the first leave the three young soldiers had had since joining the army. What should they do with the time at their disposal. One of them proposed that they rent a room for the afternoon, have a hot bath each, and then dinner. But that would cost money. Could they afford it? Probably they couldn't. You can't afford much on $21 a month. But then they'd just have to be extra careful later on.

They rented a room in one of the largest and finest hotels in this city, and each of the boys had a steaming bath, while the other two enjoyed the luxury of lounging about and reading magazines. Then, feeling—and no doubt looking—agreeably refreshed, they made their way to the dining room where they had a delicious meal. Then the moment began to draw near when they would have to report back to their post. Also the moment when in payment for this treat they would have to part with quite a few of their treasured dollars. But that moment did not arrive! At the desk they were smilingly informed that no money would be accepted in that hotel from men in the uniform of the armed forces!

Little Chauncey

"I like to just sit here and drink it all in!"

Daily Anecdote

A True Bostonian

Theodore Parker, noted nineteenth century American clergyman, coming home from Concord, where he had been to visit Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson and other literary celebrities, was accosted by a self-professed soothsayer who told him the world would be destroyed on a certain day, naming the day. Mr. Parker patiently heard him through and quietly replied, "But, my good sir, all this does not concern me; I live in Boston!"

A Verse for Today . . .

When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.—ISA. 43:2

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Alchemist*

By LE PELLEY

OH, MOM — DO YOU KNOW ANY WAYS TO COOK SPINACH EXCEPT THE ORDINARY WAYS ???
THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS TO PREPARE IT.... JUST WHAT DO YOU MEAN ??
WELL...
YOU COULDN'T MAKE CHOCOLATE CAKE OUT OF IT, FOR INSTANCE?
NO — I DON'T THINK SO
OH, WELL.... NO HARM IN ASKING !!

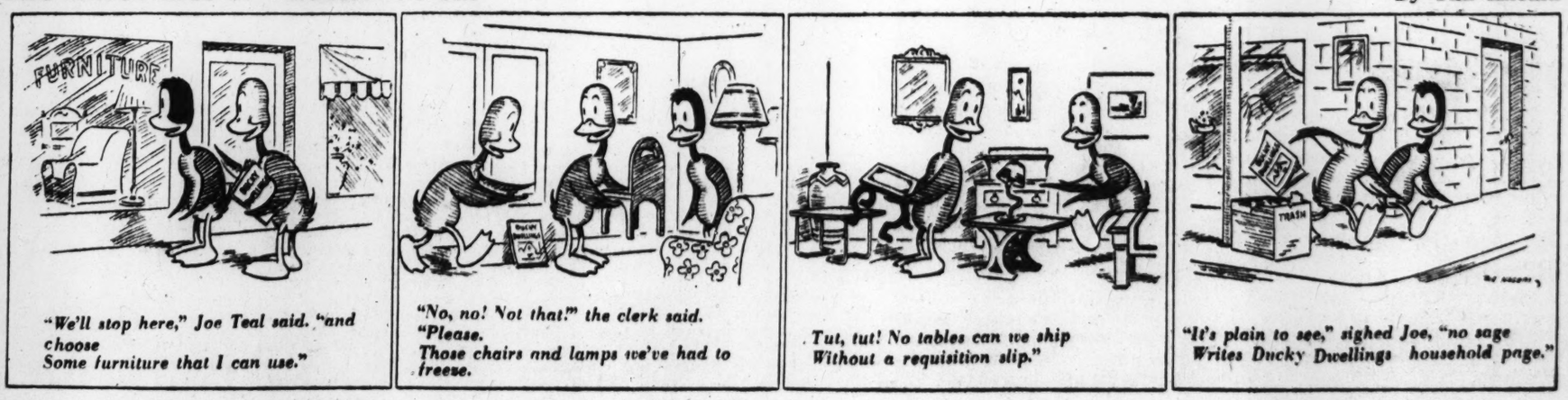
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Good Bray and the Battle Would Be Over!*

By RODGERS

Chester and I are having a grand time on our journey together!
He's so happy and excited over the idea of becoming an Army mule that every once in awhile he begins to --- sing (?)
WOW!
Boy! If they can only train him to sneak up behind the enemy and do that!

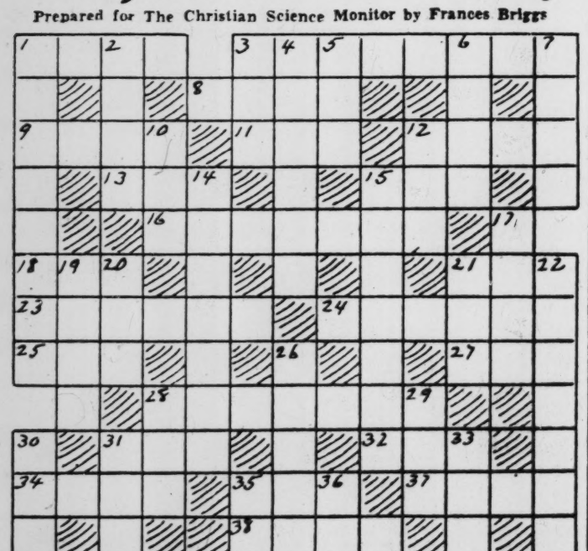
The Adventures of Waddles—*No Sale*

By THE HAGERS


FURNITURE
"We'll stop here," Joe Teal said. "and choose Some furniture that I can use."
"No, no! Not that!" the clerk said. "Please. Those chairs and lamps we've had to freeze.
Tut, tut! No tables can we ship Without a requisition slip."
TRASH
"It's plain to see," sighed Joe, "no sage Writes Ducky Dwellings household page."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The whale is not a ——.
3—What is Peter's surname in "Joan and Peter" by H. G. Wells
8—What are used by archers?
9—Gold from Rhine is made into what in Wagner's opera?
11—Shelter.
12—What creature went a-wooing in an opera hat?
13—Lacuna.
15—What article of food might be "open-faced"?
16—Terence Mulvaney is what in Kipling's tale?
18—Globe.
21—What insect is famed for its industry?
23—What is a name often given to midshipmen?
24—What creature offered hospitality to a fly?
25—What is a kind of Oriental cymbal?
27—What is a river of England and northern Wales?
28—Who is the lawyer who acts as Pip's guardian in "Great Expectations"?
31—What creature was Krook's companion in "Bleak House"?
32—What cutting tool has a toothed edge?
34—What is a sacred image?
35—Exist.
37—What is a city of Indiana?
38—What is combined with beans to make succotash?
39—What is capital of Malta?
40—A ceramist works in what?

Down

1—Who is a poet in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"?
2—You would expect Connie Boswell to do what?
3—What name is given to sun as a deity?
4—What do you call tweed clothing?
5—Employ.
6—What is a measure of land?
7—What creatures were owned by Actaeon?
10—What is an aeriform fluid?
12—What tree is graceful and often large?
14—The ferret is considered a domesticated variety of what animal?
15—Paprika is made from what fruits?
17—Joint.
19—What was an ancient Jewish measure of 6 cubits?
20—Who was a Babylonian god of the earth?
21—To find the sum of.
22—In U. S., Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is secretary of what?
26—What is name of one of the savage tribes of northern Luzon?
28—What was Paderewski's middle name?
29—Moisture in stone is what?
30—What is a Russian city on Dnieper River?
31—Lignite is a variety of what?
33—What is a gusher in an oil field?
35—If you emulated Ada Rehan, you would do what?
36—Age.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sacrifice Can't Be Rationed

Both experience and a sense of justice support the general idea of conscription, rationing and price control. In order to husband supplies and smooth the adjustment of a nation's economy to war's demands, restrictions which would otherwise be intolerable are required. The assurance that sacrifices are being shared boosts morale. But free men sacrifice because they want to and they cannot afford to fall into an attitude which gives only what the state demands or only when sacrifices have been equalized.

For government cannot ration sacrifices—as becomes quickly apparent when conscription, rationing and price fixing are applied. Bill Brown who hates soldiering leaves a good job to take orders from John Jones who loves soldiering and was glad to escape some obligations at home. Shirley Short has a sweet tooth while Tilly Tall could be happy with half her sugar ration. Walter White who lives beside the bus line bought a new car in December while Bob Black who lives in the country is down to the fabric on his tires. Everyone's experience will multiply examples of unequal sacrifices.

The most meticulously fair rationing will not equalize sacrifices—leaving out any question of chiseling. And neither governmental regimentation nor policing by public disapproval will end chiseling. Both must do what they can. But then the ordinary citizen faces the necessity of consulting his own conscience about his own share in the war effort.

We believe democracy will live because the great majority are ready to do their share—and an extra bit to make up for the chiselers. They will not wait to make sure that the other fellow's sacrifice is exactly equal to their own. Ultimately what they do is not between them and any board or other governmental agency but between them and their consciences. They sacrifice freely because their highest sense of justice and right bids them sacrifice, because they love their country and their fellow men.

Even in peacetime the success of self-government rests fundamentally on how well the individual understands the necessity for sacrifice, how willing he is to work for the common welfare. That is why a selfish, materialistic "gimme" attitude, often manifest in special-interest blocs, is so dangerous to democracy. That is why religion, inculcating a sense of justice, love of humanity, respect for truth, and the unselfishness of spiritual interests, is such an essential of self-government.

It is such elements as these which give free, voluntary systems a vitality no dictatorship can attain. Conscience, not coercion, remains the foundation of free systems. Necessary as efforts to equalize sacrifices may be, they cannot supply the vital motivation which the free man's voluntary sacrifices for an unselfish purpose carries. And there is some danger that democratic peoples will count too much on measures to compel and equalize sacrifices.

For instance, some Americans, learning that a majority of drivers were asking for X or B gasoline rations—many without clear grounds of necessity—have been tempted to say, "Why should I sacrifice by taking an A ration?" But it is probable that rationing will succeed because the spirit of sacrifice wasn't rationed. Many citizens with X or B rations had good reasons and will practice self-denial in their use of gasoline. Many cases of sacrifice naturally have not been disclosed, but manifestly thousands decided they must do what was right for themselves, undeterred by the chiseling or the apparent thoughtlessness of others.

That is the attitude which will win the war for free peoples. That is the attitude which will keep them free, regardless of wartime regimentations.

No Place for "Quickies"

Two independent protests against pot-boiling books on Latin America underline the necessity in the United States for publishers and the public, as well as writers, to come of age in dealing with this proud and sensitive community of nations.

One group of educators and other national authorities takes John Gunther to task for falling short of the great opportunity, opened by his popular appeal, to present a picture of the southern Americas with depth and accuracy for hundreds of thousands of North Americans. Instead, he could spare only five months among 20 countries, for a first and hasty visit.

Another protest, voiced in New York, holds publishers mainly responsible for a succession of "quickie" books that have given wrong impressions of Latin America.

Few other writing assignments in the world are more demanding on an author's skill and tact; few more essential to good understanding among nations; few more worthy of being fulfilled with a high sense of public responsibility. For North America still is eager to know more about Central and South America. One good result of these protests will be their assurance to Latin Americans that North America isn't satisfied with half truths about them.

Peanuts?

The familiar, cheerful call of the peanut vendor may be heard less frequently this season in the ball parks. It has been discovered that the humble goobers are a valuable source of glycerine for explosives, and the Government has asked planters to increase their acreage 255 per cent.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the convention was told peanuts will show the largest increase of any farm crop producing oil. For ten years Argentine flax and Brazilian castor beans have been the chief import sources of this type of oil. There will be a great increase in soybean acreage this year. Cotton seed, American flax, and sunflower seeds will help. But they are not enough.

The fact is that shipping is an obstacle in securing the oils from South America. When you stand for that seventh inning stretch and look around for the peanut man, it will be compensation for no peanuts if you remember they have gone into powder for Uncle Sam's needs.

Defeat and the Working Man

Discontented European workers who believed Hitler's promises that establishment of his "new order" would represent merely a victory over their capitalist overlords now know better. Or if there are some who do not, they need only study the new Nazi decree increasing working hours in French factories.

Of course, an increase in working hours does not necessarily represent a setback for labor, in France or elsewhere. If the national economy can absorb increased production, labor can get a return for increased hours which may make them very attractive. But business is not that good in France these days. In fact, Frenchmen have been working on a forty-hour week as under the Popular Front, but not because Hitler favors Léon Blum's theories; only because there has not been work enough to go round. Many plants have operated on a twenty-hour basis so as to spread employment.

To this extent the French employer has been co-operating with French labor. But these advantages for the French workman do not interest the Nazis. They seem to consider he is being too well looked after. What the Nazis want is not less but more unemployment in France. Hence the decree to increase working hours.

The order is expected to result in the dismissal of large numbers of French workers, who will then be economically as well as politically at the mercy of the Herrenvolk. These dismissed Frenchmen are expected to constitute a reservoir of unemployed labor more susceptible to Nazi offers of jobs necessary to the Nazi war effort.

One need not explain to any French worker today that this is only a refined form of forced labor. The skilled machinist, out of work long enough, with hungry mouths at home, becomes an unskilled agricultural laborer. The bookkeeper, stronger mentally than physically, may yet find himself digging ditches where the Nazis want them dug.

If Berlin was sure it could cope with rebellion in France, is there any doubt it would resort to policies of outright forced labor as it has among weaker peoples? Ask the Poles or the Czechs who have been deported from their homelands to slavery wherever the Nazis needed more slaves. Nazi policies in France are the policies of masters toward slaves no less than elsewhere. The Nazi overlord makes no distinction between those on whom he can fasten his chains, be they capitalists or workers.

Next to discovering a rubber mine in America, the most helpful thing anyone could do would be to strike oil somewhere along the Atlantic seaboard.

Our Readers Say—

Mr. Hoffman's Speech

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just now my attention was called to the article in The Christian Science Monitor, titled "Editor of 'America in Danger' Jailed for Contempt of Court," in which is stated, with reference to a speech I made, the following:

> Delivered about seven weeks after the assault on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Hoffman's speech centered on the theme and sponsored the accusation that the President of the United States was "a Judas."

But my speech does not refer to the President as a Judas but does refer to Streit and his associates.

The third paragraph of the speech reads:

> The hypocrisy of those who claim that to be the purpose of our present involvement in this war is clearly demonstrated when we receive from them a petition to repudiate our own independence, surrender our existence as an independent nation and become a part of a United States of the World.

Clearly, "them" means those who sponsored the petition. The President was not one of "them."

Will you kindly make the proper correction, giving it equal publicity with your prior statement?

Should you not remember that the House is the judge of the qualifications of its Members? That it can strike from the Record any improper statement? That my speeches were not stricken from the Record? That no criticism was made of those speeches until they were sent out by individuals with whom I had no acquaintance? And that, even though they were sent out by criminals or by Hitler himself, the mailing of them does not in any way change the content of the speech?

In addition to the foregoing, I would be glad to have your views on this question of whether we should surrender our national independence, haul down the Stars and Stripes, adopt a declaration of interdependence and hoist the flag of a world supergovernment.

CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
Representative from Michigan

Washington

[Editor's Note: The title under which Representative Hoffman's address appeared in the Congressional Record was "A Judas." These titles customarily are approved by the authors if not supplied by them.

Mr. Hoffman does not quote the following paragraph from the address:

"Ever since the President had his conference with Churchill on the high seas, we have been hearing from editorial writers, radio commentators, and New Deal spokesmen of the United Nations. Now comes a member of the President's Cabinet, Ickes; a member of the United States Supreme Court, Roberts; both of whom have sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution, and add their endorsement to the Judaslike betrayal of our people into and as one of a United States of the World."]

"Chum—Keep Mum"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

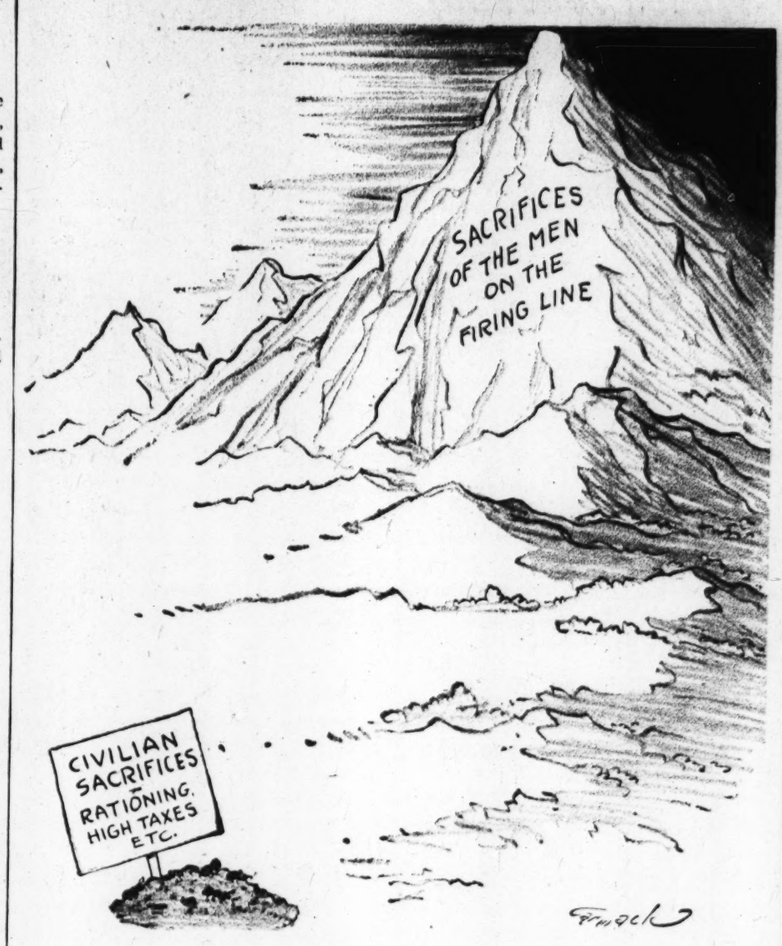
If more individuals prone to broadcast the "latest news on war," would follow the President's example and keep fictional Shangri La before them, they would be following the Army pattern of "Chum—Keep Mum." This is surely an easy as well as an important way to serve on the Home Front.

JANET P. JOHL

Suffield, Conn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ant Hill Vs. Mountain



The Bookshelf

After Monopoly Capitalism

THE UNFINISHED TASK, by Lewis Corey (New York: Viking. $3), is an important, thoughtful and constructive book. The "unfinished task" of the title is the task so fairly begun by natural science and humanism, frustrated by economic errors, and now menaced with destruction by war: that of providing humanity with materials wherewith to grow to its full stature and the institutional framework wherein to achieve liberty.

That task, Mr. Corey contends, cannot be completed, even given the completest victory, along the old lines. The war is only the tragic intensification of inevitable breakdown. "Free private enterprise," which did, notwithstanding faults, provide both more material benefits and more freedom than any preceding system, has quietly ceased to exist; for it has next to nothing, beyond a name, in common with the system of huge monopolistic corporations, concentrated economic power, and divorce of work from property, now characterizing the United States.

* * *

The present system is unstable and self-stultifying; it may be succeeded by totalitarian tyranny, Fascist or Communist, or . . . Mr. Corey has a plan.

This plan goes back with a majestic sweep to first principles. Totalitarianism arises when political and economic power are combined in the hands of the omnipotent State. As the fathers of the Constitution saw tyranny averted by the separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers, so Mr. Corey would institute a system of checks and balances ensuring an independent economic order.

The big monopoly corporations would become non-profit-making autonomous public Authorities, more or less on the T. V. A. model, run with due attention to the views of union leaders, co-operatives and other consumer representatives; small business to be left free and encouraged to spread, and the economic function of the Government to be reduced to the most general over-all planning and the framing of constitutions for the Authorities.

In general, power would be "functionalized" at appropriate levels, not concentrated at the top. Once monopoly, the villain of the piece, was abolished and profits were scaled down, deficit budgeting and other Keynesian devices would become superfluous as measures for ensuring full employment, and the postwar world would have a chance to progress to undreamed-of prosperity.

There is an element of disappointment in "The Unfinished Task," stemming not so much from its radiant optimism about the world's unused economic resources, nor from a certain haziness of economic analysis (Mr. Corey tackles Mr. Keynes boldly, but hardly comes to terms with him) as from an odd disregard of the dynamic problems inherent in that very technical evolution on which he fixes so much hope.

* * *

What happens when a "small" businessman of genius, offering a new service, expands like Henry Ford to an industrial giant? Socializing monopolies is not a once-for-all job. What happens when outside competition, based on unforeseen techniques, threatens the economic foundations of an Authority?

British experience of the 'thirties is less encouraging than Mr. Corey seems to think. Capital goods planning must be based on considerations of ultimate consumer goods output; if this is unplanned, what machinery will provide co-ordination? These are—let us hope—not unanswerable problems, but they are vital—and not solved here. This book deserves serious attention; but equally it calls aloud for a sequel.

H. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Standard Oil Brief

By Frank L. Perrin

A propitious day out of court, before a popular verdict is rendered in confirmation of ex-parte testimony, has afforded to the accused Standard Oil Company an opportunity to present its brief in defense of its international trade policies. This document, publicly distributed, is designed to refute testimony presented before the special Truman Committee in Congress by witnesses who have imputed to Standard Oil, not exactly overt, but clumsily concealed acts of disloyalty by sympathetic bartering with a country now an enemy.

Those who read what is offered in explanation of the agreement which is alleged to have impeded, or measurably defeated, the project of entering successfully into the manufacture of synthetic rubber products prior to the declaration of war in December last, will be inclined to the conclusion that the testimony before the Truman Committee was offered with the intent and purpose of influencing public opinion and to forestall, if possible, the belief that officials of the Government had failed to guard against the loss of the natural supply of rubber.

* * *

If one were to accept as conclusive and convincing the statements made in the Standard Oil brief, the verdict would lay the fault at the front door of official Washington. However, the American people, no matter what their prejudices or sympathies, do not decide until all the facts are presented. But despite the inclination to regard suspiciously the proffered plea of innocence by a rich and powerful corporation, even patriotic and charitable people do not forget that politicians, both those in office and out of office, have a clever way of shifting the burden of responsibility when their acts of nonfeasance, misfeasance, or malfeasance are challenged.

When, a year or ten years hence, unprejudiced analysts compile and review the record of administrative events in the years since World War One and up to and including these present years, it may be discovered that ignorance and inexperience, in the legislative as well as in the executive and administrative departments of National and State Governments have contributed their full share to the mistakes and confusions which beset us in this hour of emergency.

It is convincingly shown, if we accept the statements offered in the document at hand, that practical and proved methods were long ago discovered and made available which would have insured the people of the United States against the rubber shortage now existing. But to provide against such a condition it seems that an initial investment of some $800,000,000 by the Government or by the Standard Oil people was a prerequisite. It is stated, and so far as is known has never been denied, that the knowledge of the perfected processes and the cost of their practical utilization, were matters of record in the proper departments in Washington.

Legalistic hair-splitters, if required by their superiors in the upper brackets of Government, will probably insist that the admitted trade agreement between Standard Oil and a German chemical company hindered, if it did not actually make impossible, the unrestricted use by the United States of the patented processes jointly controlled. This is a question which the courts may be asked to pass upon, and it may be that the recently released statement by Standard Oil is designed to supply an anchor to be cast to windward.

Entirely apart from all controversial elements there must be considered the surprising allegation or statement by Standard Oil that "we can defy the Japanese because the United States can make all the synthetic rubber it needs." It is explained that we can only be limited in how much we make by how much we are willing to invest in necessary plants.

* * *

It is conceivable that the effort was made by witnesses who appeared before the Truman Committee to provide a plausible alibi for responsible Washington officials, but this at the expense of a rich and powerful corporation possibly regarded as vulnerable. If this is true, the American people are entitled to the facts. They, rather than a select legislative committee, in the absence of a considered court opinion, can reach a just decision and render, at least for themselves, a true verdict.

The initial outlay, in view of all that was known, officially and unofficially, long before Pearl Harbor, would not have been too great to avert the universal impasse imposed by the enforced rationing of rubber.

The Wide Horizon

India and Australia Linked

By Michael Terry, F. R. G. S.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

This war has drawn India and Australia more closely together than ever. Each is now vitally dependent upon the other—in fighting forces, munitions, exchange of supplies.

Wool used to be the chief Indian import from Australia but, since the British Government took over all the Australian clip "for the duration," the position has changed.

For years back there has been a great trade in Australian "walers" for Indian Army remounts and for polo ponies.

Australia has been the monopolist supplier of tallow to India. It has also sent quantities of tinned meat, jams, and condensed milk. Machine tools and machinery have played an important role in equipping India's war factories. Very large shipments of zinc have gone to Calcutta.

To haul war supplies towards the Caucasus Mountains for Russia a number of New South Wales engines and rolling stock (using 4' 8½" gauge) have been sent to the Persian Gulf. Boots for Indian soldiers, frozen meat, and dairy products (including butter and cheese) feature also in the war potential which India derives from Australia. Her Navy is receiving corvettes, displacing about 800 tons, which can "turn on their rudders."

* * *

Australia depends upon India for jute for sandbags or wheat sacks. Nearly all Australia's mica demands have been met by India. Local production is in Central Australia, in the Macdonnell Ranges, and is in the hands of Italians whom the authorities are satisfied to leave there. But their production is irregular and of variable quality.

India is the only supplier left in the market from which Australia may obtain cotton piece-goods. War has dried up Britain's supplies to a very small quantity. The Commonwealth depends on India for coffee, spices, shellac, oil seeds, tanning extracts, raw cotton, and goatskins.

This review of the articles comprising the chief trade interchanges demonstrates that Australia and India "must hang together or they will hang separately." Hitherto there has been very little exchange of knowledge between the two countries but war is altering that. In April, 1941, the Eastern Group Supply Council was set up in India as a buying, co-ordinating, and supply regulation center for all portions of the British Empire "east of Suez." Australia appointed Sir Bertram Stevens as its representative. India has appointed Mr. R. R. Saksena its trade representative in Sydney.

Ships carrying goods to India have been using Calcutta and Bombay as chief unloading ports. Thus it is seen at once how Japan's infiltrations southwest across the Pacific and her obvious intentions to sweep into India vitally affect the war potential of both Australia and India. It should be clear that any control which the Nipponese may exercise over trans-Indian Ocean shipping routes will cause each of these countries to search the world for alternate sources of supply, to seek internal production, or to employ substitutes.

Meanwhile, India has been building up her fighting power for two and a half years. Within her borders one-fifth of the human race is facing a situation which the enemy proposes to develop into the most gigantic pincers movement the world has ever seen. It embraces an attack by two races from two continents across the width of the world.

* * *

Australia means everything to the Allies in the southwest Pacific. But the prizes in the Antipodes are meager compared with the treasures which a conquered India would have to part with. Therefore perhaps Australia, so far as conquest is concerned, may be by-passed for the time being.

Simultaneously, possibly, the plan is for a Nazi drive through Turkey, with or without Turkish consent. The great Spring offensive may fork around the shore of the eastern Mediterranean; one part to sweep towards the Suez Canal, with Rommel attacking from the Libyan Desert, the other part to continue across Iraq and Iran as a swift and deadly thrust at India's western border.

Such moves could be the Axis plans for 1942. How the Allies will reply depends on factory production in the U. S. A., the Antipodes, and India. The 380,000,000 people of India represent an almost inexhaustible reserve of man power. They include some of the finest fighting material of the Orient. From tall, bearded Sikhs to small, clean-shaven Ghurkas, from the men of the Indian Air Force to those who serve in the Royal Indian Navy, there is a tradition of chivalry and prowess which assures that, adequately equipped and organized, they will throw back any Nazi-Japanese attack.

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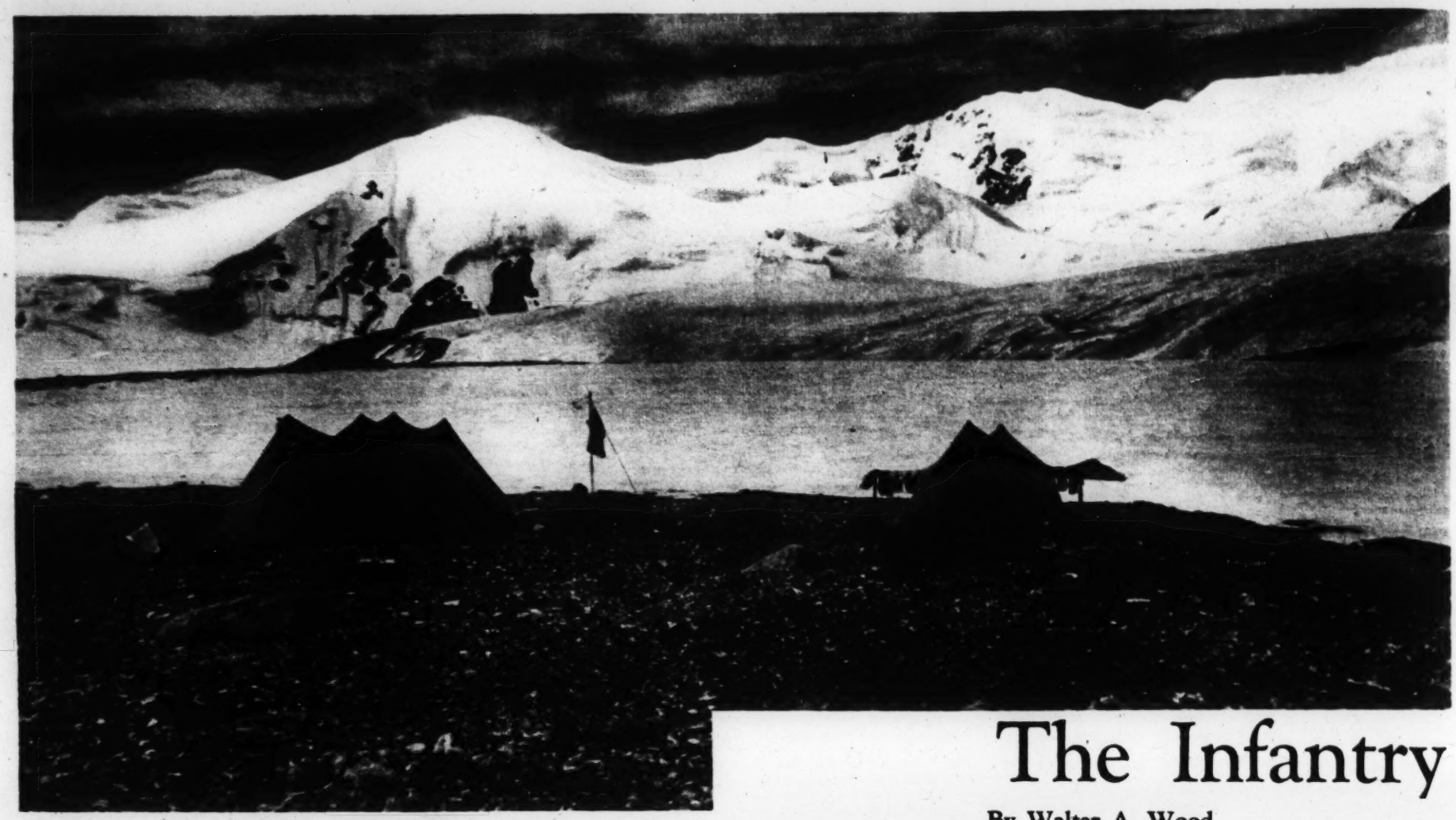
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

"American food will be a fifth column worth ten field armies . . . agriculture must roll up its sleeves to the job of utilizing every little farm from the rocky fields of New England to the muddy delta of the Mississippi. Food for Freedom means every tillable acre, every sunburned farmer . . . " *See Page 5.*

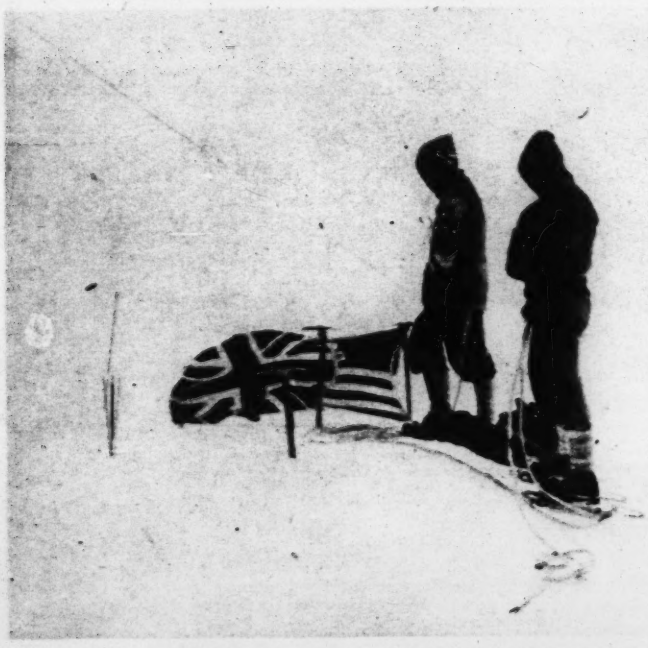


CAMP I ON MT. WOOD
All Equipment Visible Was Parachuted in One Box

The Infantry

By Walter A. Wood

Head of the Department of Exploration and Field Research, American Geographical Society. Leader of the Society's Yukon Expeditions of 1935, 1936, 1939, 1941.
(As told to William H. Stringer)



VISIBILITY, ZERO; WIND, 40 MILES PER HOUR
Walter A. Wood, Yukon Expedition Leader, and Anderson Bakewell on the Summit of Mt. Wood

A WEEK'S SUPPLIES FOR SIX MEN
These Stores Were Recovered 15 Days After Being Parachuted From a Plane Over Mt. Wood

THE AMERICAN soldier is learning to fight with his feet on the ground and his head in the clouds. At Fort Lewis on the slopes of Mt. Rainier in Washington, and at other high locations, America's first mountain troops are proving their adeptness for the job of advancing the Stars and Stripes the steep, hard way—in Alaska, the Caucasus, Bataan, Iceland, wherever the mountain ranges roll.

Victory in this sky-high warfare may go to the force which can send bombers to make accurate runs over advanced mountain targets, dropping, not bombs, but supplies by parachute. The United States Army is now attaining proficiency in the use of airplanes which, to paraphrase Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's famous line, "get there fustest with the mostest supplies." Parachuting supplies, it has been proved, saves days and weeks of exhausting mountain hauls, and enables mountain armies to travel light and fast.

The American Geographical Society's Yukon Expedition of 1941 is proud of the part it played, in co-operation with the Army, in proving that parachuted supplies can be set down accurately and quickly, days in advance of need, that they can be dropped with small loss or breakage, that they can be depended on. The Society is glad also that, by means of this and previous adventures northward, it was able to contribute timely information on equipment necessary for mountainous, high-altitude living, on how to behave among blizzard and avalanche conditions, what to wear and what to eat.

The Yukon Expedition tackled one of the toughest and least accessible mountain areas in North America, knowing that whatever was proven there could be accomplished almost anywhere else in the world. This area was the St. Elias Range, close to the boundary between Canada and Alaska, where in previous years the Society had carried out aerial surveys and meteorological and botanical studies. The expedition knew from past experience how time-consuming was the simple job of transporting supplies and equipment.

The Army sent an observer, Capt. Albert H. Jackman, to note down all useful details. For the parachuting, the Army dispatched two B-18-A bombers stationed in Alaska, together with flying personnel. As for ourselves, our party consisted of veterans in mountain-climbing and members of previous Society expeditions.

Our treks, and army experience since, have shown that mountain work requires hardy individuals, but not necessarily of the chunky, football physique. The lanky, rangy types, possessing ability to move around with least effort, are the best. Skiers make good mountain men, although skiing, to mountain troops, is merely a means of traveling to be used under certain conditions. Ski troops are not necessarily mountain troops.

The task of training for mountain climbing (or fighting) means profiting by

in the Clouds

world-wide experience to eliminate scientifically all special hazards incident to altitude, cold, snow and wind. Then a mountain becomes as safe as a sheltered valley.

The Yukon Expedition, the Society believes, was the first to be entirely supplied by parachute. The Archbold Expedition to New Guinea in 1938 parachuted a big tonnage of supplies, and the German, British and Russian Governments have advanced the wartime phase.

In 1939, our previous expedition had required 16 working days to transport four men and equipment a mere 11 miles over rugged glacier ice. Would the 1941 odyssey tell a different story?

From the first hours, when the advance party on food flashed the go-ahead signal to the bombers 200 miles away at Whitehorse, there was no doubt about it. Quickly the big planes had zoomed across snow and ice, peaks and glaciers, and were over their "target," the new base camp for 1941. Another few minutes, and they had dropped parachute after parachute from which dangled precious supplies and instruments. From 100 feet they dropped other "free" bundles containing such unbreakable stuff as tents, sugar and flour.

Next came the job of supplying the intermediate camps between the base and the expedition's two objectives. Six such camps were fully provisioned by aerial express in two and a half hours, a job that would have required at least a month if attempted on foot! A case of 360 eggs was dropped with the loss of only three. Nearly 10 times that number were broken in 1939 when the same quantity of eggs was back-packed a similar distance. To be sure a few parachutes were "technical failures" because they ripped open and plummeted their loads, but we were using condemned 'chutes labeled "unfit for human use." Even so the loss was less than five per cent of the total supplies dropped both "free" and by parachute.

Parachuting supplies which advancing units on foot may not reach for several weeks poses its own technical problems. Where snowfall is heavy the boxes may be buried in a night. Where wind is high, as in most mountainous regions, the attached parachute may billow after landing and drag its cargo over a precipice, into a crevasse or at least far from the target.

The danger of snow-burial was met by attaching long stakes bearing red flags to each parachuted box, in such a way that they would erect themselves in descent. The wind difficulty could be defeated by rigging up a device to disengage the parachute when the load had landed. In the Yukon we used a blasting cap for this. The blasting cap worked—usually; but we were able to perfect a better mechanism, which is now in the possession of the United States Government.

The party which advanced on foot, making use of supplies dropped from the skies along the route, found each load intact. That dropped at Camp VII was, however, elusive. The target for this load had been a prominent mound of accumulated debris on Wolf Creek Glacier. The bombardier hit the target all right, but the foot party five weeks later, using a 1936 photograph for indentification purposes, was unable to locate the debris mound.

After an all-night search the men recalled that a glacier flows like a river, albeit more slowly. Then they discovered the mound, and their supplies, a mile or more downstream—the distance the glacier had advanced in the five years since 1936!

The expedition's general experience, plus that acquired in other similar ventures, has been put to good use in equipping America's mountain soldiers. For example, the mountaineer's knowledge that a number of layers of light clothing, rather than a single heavy outfit, is best for warmth, is being employed by the Quartermaster Corps in turning out Army equipment. Tents have been redesigned so that they weigh three pounds instead of 10 or 15 and still are blizzard-proof. Boots are made as frostproof as humanly possible.

Supplies for an expedition which ascended two mountains, erasing Mt. Wood (15,900 feet) and Mt. Walsh (14,800 feet) from the list of unclimbed peaks, were laid down in a few brief hours of flying time, one more example of the widening use of airpower. The value of parachuted supplies in wartime is today being demonstrated. In the peaceful years of achievement to follow, air-borne supplies will speed man's conquest of the most difficult mountains and the most forbidding polar regions, his development of hitherto inaccessible mines and the densest jungles.

ASCENDING AN ICE RIDGE ON MT. WALSH
This Was One of the Climbing Objectives of the 1941 Yukon Adventure

AIR VIEW OF APPROACH TO MT. WALSH
Each Numeral Marks a Camp Site Where Supplies Were Dropped

W. A. Wood, F. H. Wood, A. H. Jackman

CAMP X ON THE MT. WALSH APPROACH
Supplies Dropped at This Depot, 10,400 Feet Above Sea Level, Lay 46 Days Before Recovery

Grandfather's Country Store

By Phyllis Fraser

THE LITTLE GENERAL STORE that my grandfather and father ran in the New York State village of my childhood was the mainspring of our lives. Everything we ate, wore, owned, came from it. Our playhouse was an old yellow delivery wagon taken off its wheels. Large cardboard discs from cracker barrels made wonderful shields to carry in our squirt-gun battles. All our family tales came from the store, too, going back to my great-grandfather's time, when goods were brought by canal.

My delight was to be sent to the store cellar with an empty lard pail for a quart of molasses. I could never go through that door without drawing a deep breath. What a delicious, heady smell came up! A whiff of molasses from the big barrels lying on their sides; the tang of vinegar; the pungent reek of tar paper; a strong undercurrent of rubber from boots that hung in pairs along the wall. And over all other smells was the odor of damp, earthy floor.

On one side of the store as you entered were the dress goods and notions. Shoes and men's clothing were in the back. And down the other side were the groceries—not many canned things then, mostly good, honest staples. You smelled the spices and flavoring extracts right away. Vanilla was in a beautiful glass jar, usually with a drop hanging on its edge that I made for first thing. There was Jamaica ginger, which fat Bill Boyd used to buy by the quarter's worth, tip up the bottle and drink 'er down. They were strong men in those days.

The men congregated around the big stove in back, sitting on barrels or leaning against the coffee grinder. Even now I can smell the steam from their damp clothing and felt boots. The grinder was red and had an enormous wheel with a wooden handle. I could give myself a good push off and ride around on it—if no one was looking. Coffee was ground by hand, and getting 20 or 30 pounds ready for the wagon deliveries was a job. One night when the usual gang of boys was hanging around, my grandfather had a bright idea. He offered a cent to the boy who could grind a pound the fastest, and got all his orders put up for one penny.

Barrels and boxes were open, of course, and regular hangers-on would reach in for a large cracker, pry a dried herring from a box on the counter, and top it off with a dried prune or a sliver from the big York State cheese. One man who was particularly generous at helping himself got his comeuppance once. He grabbed a handful of delicious-looking little white chips out of a newly opened barrel, and poured them into his mouth. They were the first soap chips ever seen in Fenner's Store.

Near the store stood the high desk, with wire grating around the top, where my grandfather sat on a spindly stool and figured up his accounts, transferring items from the day book to the big ledger under each purchaser's name. Leaves from that ledger are like pages of social history, chronicling changes in customs over the years.

One page, however, was not always a true account of what was purchased. Eliza Bailey's husband allowed her to buy anything she wanted but would never give her money for fear she would help her family. There were times when my grandfather thought it right to give her cash and fix up the account accordingly.

One of Grandfather's pet sayings was that "an honest man with no job is a better risk than a crooked one with money." He presented his bills once a year, when the farmers had sold their crops, so he always had a lot on the books. He had his own method of collecting, too, when that was necessary.

Art Jones had plenty of cash but wouldn't pay his bill. Finally my grandfather became so annoyed that he got a judgment on Art's potato crop. When it was ready for digging he drove out to Art's one afternoon and started digging. Art came out with fire in his eyes and a shotgun. Grandfather kept on digging potatoes. Art somehow lost confidence in his rights, drove to town to see a lawyer, and came back with Grandfather's money, a chastened man.

On the other hand, there were people Grandfather carried on the books for years without ever expecting them to pay. Lib Little was a queer soul, still wearing the curls of an earlier day, and her house was the most disorderly I have ever seen. A small sum of money for her support had been turned over to Grandfather years before. When it was gone he kept right on sending whatever groceries she wanted, including snuff "to kill the bugs," she said.

The old lame man, Finney, lived up the valley and had a grocery store in the front room of his house, his only way of earning a living. Everything came from Fenner's Store, and I know Grandfather never expected to be paid. I used to love to go along when things were carried over to him, and I still feel a warm glow remembering the deep affection he had for Grandfather.

Because of Grandfather's reputation for square dealing, old maids and widows brought him their savings for safekeeping, and he paid them interest. He handled mortgages for the farmers, too, often taking them in payment of grocery bills. He was Justice of the Peace, and postmaster for years.

A large hall above the store was the only amusement place in town. Square dances were held there, jingling sleighloads of men and women coming in from the farms and bringing box suppers with them. One of the joys of my youth was watching old men with their beards, and wives in their funny clothes, "cutting her down" on the corners to the tune of Tommy Regan's fiddle. Once Tommy got so excited he fell backwards off the low platform, but he kept right on fiddling and calling out the figures as he fell.

Medicine shows were a tremendous excitement. After the show itself, the patent medicine was sold. A prize was offered for the town girl who got the most votes, and the boys all bought bottles to buy votes for their girls.

It was always a gala day when the dry-goods salesman from Rochester came to show his samples. The day before, four or five big trunks would arrive by stage from Hornell and be lined up in the front of the store. Everyone in town knew that if they wanted anything special ordered, now was the time to think about it. Next morning, Mr. Dewing himself would appear, a dignified man with a little goatee, in striped pants, cutaway coat, and wing collar. One whole counter was given over to his display, and we children hung around for hours with bulging eyes to see what he would bring out next. In those days, women made their clothes, and needed not only dress goods but all the trimmings. Fiber chamois was used to line the leg-o-mutton sleeves. Velvet binding went all around the long, full skirts, which were lined with cambric. Buttons were used plentifully, and braid. There were bones for the collars. Bustles were sold, and corsets at 50 cents apiece.

High-buttoned shoes which women wore were a great trouble to my grandfather. Every button had to be moved to adjust the shoe to the purchaser's ankle. There was a machine which fastened the buttons on again, but at best it was no job for an impatient man. The coal-oil business took a long time, too. Nearly everyone used kerosene for light and heat, and every Saturday night the floor of the store would be covered with five-gallon cans waiting to be filled.

But the men didn't mind waiting. Night after night they'd drop in before going to

(Continued on page 13)

Food Is a Weapon

By Representative John H. Tolan

Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Defense Migration

MODERN WARFARE has produced the blitzkrieg and the panzer division. It has developed the bomber and the tank to their highest destructive use. Yet, in the face of both strategy and machines, food remains man's most powerful weapon.

"American food will be a fifth column worth ten field armies," the Secretary of Agriculture stated.

Last year as a lifeline of its allies the United States shipped through submarine-infested waters eggs, milk, fowl, pork, lard, fruits and vegetables in gargantuan quantities.

But with war spreading, we must surpass even this. Agricultural production goals in 1942 call for the greatest farm output in our nation's history. If we are to continue strong and free, we must get to England this year food enough to fill a freight train stretching from New York to San Francisco; and we must anticipate possible needs of the other 24 United Nations.

To accomplish this, every farm in the country must be converted into a food factory that can take its place beside our munitions factories. As industry plans to draw every small manufacturer down to the last village machine shop into the production of tanks, bombs, shells, planes, and ships, agriculture must roll up its sleeves to the job of utilizing every little farm from the rocky fields of New England to the muddy delta of the Mississippi. Food for Freedom means every tillable acre, every sunburned farmer meshed into a scientifically controlled production program.

Today half of the farmers in the United States are producing but 10 per cent of the foodstuffs marketed annually. They are our low-income owners, our tenants, sharecroppers, and migratory workers, whose annual income ranges from $600 a year to less than $250—this including all farm products traded, sold, or used by the household. Many of these farmers not only contribute nothing to the agricultural market but actually extract a toll from our national larder. Where cotton grows to the cabin door, a farmer must buy what he eats. In 1940 a fifth of the 2,500,000 farms in 10 Southern states lacked home gardens and hundreds of thousands were without cows, hogs, or chickens.

Obviously, our greatest hope for stepping up agricultural production lies within this group. But leadership and technical guidance are necessary to canalize the productive energy of the small farmer. Best equipped of the Government agencies to take the lead in a program of upgrading our marginal farmers is the Farm Security Administration. Since it was established in 1936 it has been hacking away at the roots of rural poverty with a rehabilitation program which, in the face of our need for increased productivity and deepened morale, has today become national policy.

For the past six years, Farm Security, through its long-term loans to indigent farmers, has been anchoring to the land families which would have crowded our urban relief rolls. It has emphasized good land use and struck at the tyranny of one-crop farming. It has educated farmers to

(Continued on page 12)

FSA Photos by Vachon, Rothstein and Marion Post Wolcott

CO-OPERATING IN THE FOOD-FOR-VICTORY PROGRAM

Tractors Have Taken the Place of the Mule Plow on This Plantation (Top), Where Day Labor Is Used Almost Exclusively, Displacing the Old Tenants on the Place; Women Are Helping Out More Than Ever on American Farms; Small Farmers Are Getting Together (Above) to Aid the Food-for-Victory Program

Schooling the Chameleon Corps

By R. Maillard Stead

BRITISH TOMMIES CARRY THEIR PLUMES HIGH

A WOUNDED COMRADE BEING CARRIED TO SAFETY

HOW TO FOOL ENEMY SHARPSHOOTERS

TAKING A LESSON OUT OF NATURE'S BOOK
The Bittern, the Pike, Plover, and the North American Indian Illustrate Some Point in the Art of Camouflage

TO SEE OURSELVES as others see us, so that the others may not see us, is a power which the British Army tries to make general in all its ranks now through officers specially trained at a hush-hush military establishment "somewhere in England"—the Camouflage Development and Training Center.

For with the British, concealment in the field is accounted the responsibility of the individual. So every soldier, from the general to the private, must be taught to appreciate three important matters:

(1) What the individual soldier and the military formations look like from the air;

(2) What they look like from the ground; and

(3) How to make them look like something else from both.

Instead of producing camouflage corps or camouflage battalions to handle this aspect of operations, the British produce instead camouflage officers, technically trained at the center referred to, and posted to the General Staffs of Corps and Commands as advisers. They give counsel, not orders. A comprehensive textbook has been prepared. "Popular" instructional films have been produced.

Each military activity—from the deployment of guns to the cooking of dinner—cuts its own signature. And the enemy is trained to decipher it. Sometimes that signature can be concealed. At other times a civilian signature can be forged over it.

The bigger the formation, the bigger and bolder the signature. Shadows and wheel marks go to make it; shadows of telegraph wires; blast marks from guns; foot tracks; vehicles parked in groups or at right angles to a straight natural feature instead of singly and parallel to it; regular rows of huts at variance with the surrounding civilian layout. These things and many more. That's where the advice of the Camouflage Officer comes in with the discipline of concealment.

The problem involved may relate to a giant railway gun and half a mile of track or to a single sniper in the middle of an open field. Both can be made difficult to recognize, the sniper at even a few yards' distance. Revelatory photographs are taken sometimes from as high as 20,000 feet. These are greatly enlarged with clear definition, and studied in detail by trained interpreters. If the sky observer without a camera flies high he forfeits detail, and if he swoops low he moves past it too fast to take it in properly.

The camoufleur's bane is the low-flying, high-speed reconnaissance plane taking rapid pictures obliquely, and so penetrating the concealment of overhead cover. One of the determining considerations in any camouflage scheme is whether it is designed to foil deliberate or hurried observation.

There are, of course, degrees of camouflage. Some people and things can be put out of sight or made to appear without military significance. Others can be made hard to pick out because their outline has been broken and their aspect toned to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. Successful defense by camouflage against a high-flying bomber is a matter of making the target too difficult to pick out accurately during the all-important half-minute in which the bomb-aimer must release his shot if it is going to hit the mark. As the bomb-aimer will then be probably four miles or so away, it is often possible to put him off.

At the other extreme of camouflage production, cinema technique obtains results of almost magic quality at times. Satisfactory camouflage results in wasted ammunition and effort. Good camouflage is a great slower-up of the enemy's movements, because it means he must go around suspecting everything, from a solid brick wall to a tuft of grass. Bullets and shells may come out of anything now that the military have made big advances in the use of nets and "garnishing," of plaster castings, of chicken wire and feathers, of sacking and wire wool, of snipers' suits and other aids to personal concealment, of gauze and canvas, and artificial foliage, and this and that.

The soldier's personal problem is to keep the enemy's eyes off himself and the black-and-white portrait of him carried around by his shadow. He must consider the hare, which never forgets to lie along its own shadow and streamline its prominent ears. There must be nothing about the soldier to catch light and shine as even rough surfaces may do in the wet, and he must avoid presenting an outline or color-contrast that is alien to his surroundings.

This aspect of camouflage is the craft of making an object or surface look like the objects or surfaces about it. Much may be learned from fish and animals, from birds and insects and reptiles. For, unlike fish and animals, nearly every soldier has a tendency to park all wrong from the concealment point of view. Like certain little birds which distress their fond parents by perching crosswise and visible on a bough instead of lengthwise and invisible, he has to be taught.

That is where the Camouflage Officer comes in, to advise upon correct concealment behavior by each soldier at all times and under all conditions. The Camouflage Officer must have a sound knowledge of aerial photography technique, including the infra-red, and the interpretation of air photographs, which is a specialized field. He must understand the methods of air and ground reconnaissance and of all forms of attack from the air, by high- or low-flying machines or dive-bombers, upon the ground by artillery or by tanks and infantry working with air and possibly naval cooperation. He must know what will attract the enemy's eyes, what will deceive them

(Continued on page 12)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by a British Military Camouflage Expert; Fox Photos

THERE 'RE SOME KILTIES "'MANG THE HEATHER"

Photos From the Book, "Coast of Adventure"

IN UNTAMED NORTH AUSTRALIA

The Haunt of the Numbat (Upper Left); Cutting Out "Sugar Bag" (Above); the Red Lotus Lily

Australia Is Different

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to people of the Allied Nations, now that war has brought closer relationships between the countries opposed to the Axis, are two recent books on Australia.*

As far back as 1908, Mr. Fitzpatrick reminds us, the Commonwealth Statistician had claimed that "in the value of its production per inhabitant, the Commonwealth surpassed any other country for which records are available." And by the 1930's the Australian producer was turning out 20 per cent more than he had in 1908. Some of this advance is to be ascribed to the products of Australian blast furnaces, for which valuable markets had been developed in the Far East and even in England, time-honored producer of steel.

Marked has been the twentieth-century change in agriculture, partly accompanied by the introduction of farm machinery, for by 1933, according to the census of that year, there were but 265,654 persons engaged in farming in Australia, as compared with 297,661 in 1921, though the population in the meantime had increased from 5.4 million to 6.6 million. Figures going back to 1901 showed that the urban population had increased at six times the rate of the agriculturists.

From 1921 onward, productivity and standards of living began to rise rapidly. The preceding 30 years had formed a period of diminishing returns in primary production, and in 1921 the number of persons engaged in primary production virtually ceased to increase. This reflected the fact that too large a proportion of the labor force had been devoted to primary production; part of this force now was diverted into secondary and tertiary production.

War conditions conceivably will further hasten the pace of Australia's transformations of economy. Already the old leisurely conditions that tolerated the use of three different railway gauges have vanished, and it is to be expected that all the chief lines will be standard gauge in the not-distant future.

Under the stimulus of war demands, Australia is developing resources hither unexploited. Of high promise are the possibilities of obtaining a large proportion of the aluminum needed by the country from its own deposits of bauxite in East Australia and of alumite at Lake Campore. Bombers of the Bristol-Beaufort type are but part of the war materials production now going on in which aluminum is being used in quantity, made hitherto largely from metal imported from Canada. Rubber is a prospective Queensland product.

While there is a tendency for the State to retire from the business undertakings which it underwrote as long as Government encouragement was needed to develop the country, State business interests in 1937-38 returned as much as 45 per cent of the aggregate of all State revenues. Most of the railway mileage and equipment remains under State management, and there can be little prospect of profit in this quarter, even if the development costs were written off, in view of the increasing use of air and highway transport.

There has been agitation for the abolition of public control of labor relations and railways, but, Mr. Fitzpatrick believes, these systems have "grown into the constitution and stuff of the community so that interference with them would involve the rupture of too many established relationships—would be altogether too disturbing of vested interests over a wide area."

Wool has, at most periods, been a more valuable Australian product than gold, and fruit growing in late years has vastly increased, thanks to heavy exports to England. In 20 years the harvest of apples, pears, peaches, and grapes have doubled or more than doubled, and the crops of bananas and citrus fruits have tripled. The value of the export butter trade, nearly all to the United Kingdom, was only just short of £10,000,000 in 1931-32. Australia now grows nearly all the sugar it uses. The residue of brown coal used in making electricity at the State generator in Yallourn is briquetted, producing nearly 400,000 tons of fuel a year.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's subtitle for his book is "an economic history." The eight sections deal with various historical events from 1831 onward to the present time, discussing the early pastoral development, the economic consequences of the gold discoveries, the evolution of the modern economy, and an historical study of labor relations which have been such a large factor in the country's development of social relations.

"Coast of Adventure" deals with "untamed North Australia," as Mr. Barrett calls it, a land that is bound to become better known now that so much of the defense effort is concentrated there, together with the beginnings of the activities that are to carry the war to Japan by means of the stepping-stones of recaptured strategic points along the way.

Mr. Barrett, a naturalist with many readable books to his credit, maintains the full flavor of his observations in this book. He describes the beginning of his journey with these graphic words: "It was just before The Wet sent over Darwin a reminder that it would take over soon from The Dry: a storm that flooded streets in five minutes. . . ."

Arnhem Land, to which Mr. Barrett proceeded by flying boat, still holds its secrets, he reminds us, for much of this reserve for the blacks remains unexplored, "where tracks there are none, except those made by wild animals and the pads of the aborigines." For a time his plan to visit some of the aboriginal rock paintings, of which examples are reproduced in his book, had to be deferred because of impassable trails: "We almost leant against the wind, which lashed the blue lagoon white, and flung beach sand like quail shot against our bowed heads."

With the sponsorship of the missionaries, whom the blacks trust, Mr. Barrett was able to move about freely, and heard tales that accounted for the suspicions of the aborigines when strangers were about, particularly piratical white pearlers and Japanese prowlers who had more time for mischief-making and spying than for their supposed business of fishing. Groups of natives have been known to paddle canoes 400 miles along the coast to Darwin, there to revel in their favorite movie fare, "Westerners."

Natural scientists can be playful, Mr. Barrett remarks. One of them named a newly discovered termite after him, and a beetle so tiny it could roam on the head of a pin was given the name of a geologist who weighed a good 220 pounds. Native boys would gather orchids on Osprey Island for a trifling sum, a whole sackful of them. In the rock pools were to be found a world of pygmy plants, all new to Mr. Barrett, including "five kinds of sundews, with the daintiest of flowers—purple, pearl-white, and shell-pink; fairy sedges; cushions of jade-green moss; bladderworts, nodding pale-blue flowers on slender stems. . . . There was nothing new about the aspect of the country; the usual hungry soil growing gum trees, ironwoods, spiny Hakeas, cycads, and gray-foliaged acacias." Here flourishes the mudskipper, a fish that enjoys sun baths perched on a root or stone on the shore, its tail dipped in the water.

We learn from this book of the ingenious ways the blackfellows locate the bees' cache by capturing one of the insects, attaching a white feather to it, and following the honey gatherer to its hive. One can but wonder if some of the American doughboys on leave may not manage to visit this Never Never Land of the Australian aboriginal reserve, and long to hear what they will have to say when they return.

E. C. S.

*The British Empire in Australia, by Brian Fitzpatrick. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, in association with Oxford University Press. 21s.

Coast of Adventure, by Charles Barrett. Melbourne: Robertson & Mullens, Ltd. 9s.

Yehudi Menuhin: Parent Prodigy

By Lucien Aigner

THE MENUHIN'S DAUGHTER, ZAMIRA, HAS THE FLOOR

"How does it feel to have been a prodigy?" I put this question to Yehudi Menuhin a few weeks ago. At a time when I could have asked him the same question in the present tense, when he was still a prodigy, his father would have answered it for him. For father Menuhin did everything in his power to make Yehudi forget he was a child endowed with unusual musical talent and tried to avoid those things which make a prodigy's life prematurely unhappy, including interviews with newspapermen.

So, while I have met the Menuhin family several times during the past ten years, and have listened to Yehudi's violin in several capitals of Europe and America, it was only after he had become a father a second time that I could ask him the question.

And now Yehudi answered it. While he was talking he had his priceless Stradivarius in his hand, ready to start practicing, which by the way has never been a very ceremonious affair with Yehudi. He is able to practice in almost any corner of his apartment. This time it happened to be a bedroom, because a baby (one of the two) was having its nap in the room where Yehudi might have chosen to practice. So he stopped, sat down on one of the suitcases which stood on the floor, covered as they were with labels from six or eight different countries, souvenirs of the globe-trotting of a world-renowned musician. (His two-year-old daughter has already covered more than 28,000 miles.)

Wearing a battered lounge suit of dark green, his blond hair hanging in his eyes, his pale cheeks enlightened with sudden interest, Yehudi looked at me and said:

"To tell you the truth, I never realized I was a prodigy. That is, I was told early that it did not matter. I was told and I understood that success and outward results were very little compared to what I was after: exploring the immense woods of music. If you understand early what a gigantic task this is, you feel modest and unimportant, no matter what you may accomplish in one night or what the public may think of it. You know that you have only scratched the surface when people applaud and cheer. You let them cheer, and you go ahead.

"I think my parents used the right method. They have never tried to emphasize the prodigy side of my life."

"Could you tell me what are the do's and dont's for a prodigy or his parents?"

"I would rather answer this question as a father than as a former prodigy. Whether or not my children will develop an unusual talent in one way or another, I'd like to bring them up as my parents brought me up.

"First, never try to make the child feel that he is to accomplish something for outside results. Let the achievement be important enough in itself to make him happy with what he has accomplished, instead of trying to stimulate his ambition by reminding him what people will think or what outside acknowledgment he may earn."

"Does this mean that you are against 'discipline'?"

"If discipline means a continuous reminder of authority, of the bogey of 'you will never amount to anything,' then I am definitely against it. I am against it if it is to mean that the child had to do something because he is forced by the person who has authority over him, who can reward or punish him, has the power and might to force him because of his grown-up superiority; yes, I am against that kind of discipline.

"If you mean that *other* discipline, which is the basis of every human action —an inner rule and inner motor, without which no human character can achieve and be true to himself—yes, I am *for* that discipline and its instruction to children."

"Is there no danger in a child getting too much involved in his music? Is there no necessity of limiting his work?"

"This 'danger' can only develop if the child has no friends. Then he may, while trying to escape the world, seek refuge in his music. Therefore, give a child the opportunity to have company and to make friends with other children in time."

"What would be your next 'commandment'?"

"Give the prodigy—if I must use this word—give him something else than 'just music.' Let him be a child, let him go out with other children, have picnics, friends —in short, everything that is due to a normal child. If music is important enough to him, he will work on his music as much as is necessary. Parents must never forget: *music* is the important thing to him, and not what critics write or managers say."

The conversation was interrupted. Yehudi started practicing. Music came over him and the room. Music which for Yehudi is so important. This went on for an hour or so. Then his work is over. Zamira comes into the room, and Yehudi sits down and plays with the five little piggies, or he plays a little music to her, which Zamira acknowledges with "Ta Ta." And then Nola, Yehudi's Australian-born wife, comes in with sixteen-month-old Krov, and Yehudi hears about his new accomplishments. Then Yehudi's parents arrive for a visit, to have their share of happiness with the babies. In the Menuhin family children have always played the most important part. Not the prodigy child; he had only as much rights and pleasures as a first-born son should have in any family. Yehudi had no privileges as the "money-maker." He had ten dollars of pocket money when he made hundreds of thousands. He played and enjoyed life with his sisters. They traveled and saw things together. He was by no means an "example." He even enjoyed reading secretly in bed, late, when everyone was asleep, using a little flashlight.

And when he was outgrowing boyhood he was given the privilege of retiring from the concert platform for two years, regardless how much less this meant for the family treasury.

His teachers were carefully selected. Some of them, however, could not conceal from the boy that there was very little they could offer him in the way of teaching. But he respected and loved his masters and followed their advice. He still has nothing of a "star's manners." Whenever he plays with an orchestra he ex-

ZAMIRA SHOWS A DEFINITE INTEREST IN THE VIOLIN

FATHER AND GRANDFATHER BEAM ON BABY KROV

A Carnegie Hall Audience Sits Enthralled as the One-Time Child Prodigy, Now an Outstanding Virtuoso, Performs

presses his views modestly to the concertmaster, suggesting perhaps a different tempo or a new emphasis. With the conductors he is an easy subject. He learned early to subordinate his music to the ensemble. He is not moody and never has been.

"I sometimes read what critics write about me, and find what people—not experts—say; it is interesting. But I have never been interested enough in these things to get spoiled. My parents and teachers told me early that it is my own judgment and satisfaction which really counts."

The writer was present at a reception for the press after the signing of a South American contract. Yehudi accepted with good grace the photographers, reporters, and all the rest. It was mostly his father or manager who spoke. Occasionally Yehudi would put in a word or two to tone down the superiatives of a statement on his behalf.

And then the next day, when Yehudi was having his morning walk in the park, for ten minutes only (but at a fast pace), "so as to accomplish as much as possible with the least possible loss of time," we summarized our somewhat fragmentary conversations:

1. Do not plan the career of your child too closely.
2. Do not make him do things for "achievement."
3. Do not give him a too-rigid discipline.
4. Try to make him accept authority freely, of his own consent, and not because his parents or teachers are in a position to enforce their authority. He should feel they have more experience and know what is good for him.
5. Let the child have playmates. Without this company the child, prematurely developed, is liable to seek refuge in books or overwork.
6. Let him have freedom within reason. There are things which he should decide for himself.
7. Give him other things to enjoy beyond music.
8. Let him start early, but do not let him develop into doing things too mechanically. In music: starting early means that the child will acquire the mastery of technique in an easier way, but this too is a danger—too much routine and too little thought may become ruinous for his development. There are things which are better understood at a later age.
9. Do not let him feel he is infallible, but do not let him worry too much about the opinions of others.
10. If all this works out well, the prodigy should not regret having started early. Certain things come early and others later. There are things for each age.

AN INFORMAL RECEPTION AT THE MENUHINS'

NEVER-ENDING PRACTICE IS WHAT MAKES PERFECT

WITH DAUGHTER ZAMIRA AND SCHNEEVOGT, FINNISH CONDUCTOR

ZAMIRA AT PLAY IN THE NEW YORK APARTMENT

Photos by the Author

AS THE CONCERT ENDS AT CARNEGIE HALL

Among the New Books

How Island Slaves Sang

Slave Songs of the Georgia Sea Islands, by Lydia Parrish. New York: Creative Age Press. $3.50.

HERE is a valuable first-hand collection of Afro-American music collected from the Negroes on the islands off the Georgia coast. It is the harvest of some 25 years of collection and research. Mrs. Parrish has literally coaxed these songs out of the Negroes who live in the rice swamps and on the cotton plantations of the sea island country. The songs she has collected range from the barbaric chants of such African survivals as "Rockah Mh Moomba" to songs of such obvious white origin as "It's Cold Frosty Morning" and "Go Round the Border, Susie." The latter, incidentally, would make a good dance game variant for "Way Down Yonder in the Pawpaw Patch."

Mrs. Parrish stresses the first element in the compound Afro-American; she argues with some heat and too much repetition against the white origin of the Negro spirituals. Until the subject of African music is exhaustively studied, the question of how much the African tunes were modified by the white man's words, music, and environment is bound to be pretty much a matter of guess.

* * *

Anyone who knows the ways of men with a song knows in outline what happened, knows that the Negro took what he wanted from the white men and made it better by his great gift for rhythm. Taking another man's words and making them better is not plagiarism, said George Moore; and the same may be said of tunes. After all where will you find an original folk tune?

Some idea of the complexity of the great Kentucky burgoo of American folk songs can be gathered from considering a few of the mixtures in the Negro folk songs in this book. A ring-play, a Negro game song like "Emma You My Darlin'," has borrowed a line from "Ole Virginny Never Tire," or was it the other way around? I can't escape the feeling that the Shilo here in "Shilo Brown" is the same Shilo or Shiloh one hears as a refrain shout in "Limber Jim," a levee song recorded on the Cincinnati waterfront in the 1870's by Lafcadio Hearn.

* * *

What a St. Simon Negro called a "Cracker Dance" contains a verse of the old dance song, "My Ole Missus Promised Me," as does also words to the fiddle tune, "Put on de Silver Slippers" and a work song, "Hard Time in Ole Virginny." A shanty fragment, "Clear the track and let the bullgine back," belongs to the sea shanty, "Clear the Track"; "Knock a Man Down" is a variant close in words and tune to the popular shanty, "Blow the Man Down"; and a churning song

Come budda come,
Missus want e budda,
Come budda come,

is, of course, an old English butter charm. And that's only the froth of the song brew in this book.

This collection could be worth having alone for that fine spiritual, "My God Is a Rock in a Weary Land." This is the first time I've seen this spiritual in print, though I have heard it magnificently sung by Lycurgus Lockman's Federal Folk Singers in Boston. There are also versions of such familiar spirituals as "No Hidin' Place," "Livin' Humble," and "Wade in the Water"; and there are work songs and dance and fiddle songs and the ring-shouts which are the vocal tunes of African dance survivals.

Mrs. Parrish says very little if anything about the concerted singing of her sea island Negroes, the quality of their harmony, their manner and style of singing together. That seems odd, for one thinks of the spiritual as so conceived and rooted in harmony that its performance even by a great solo voice usually seems thin and flat. The transcriptions by Messrs. Churchill and MacGimsey are properly simple, and there is an interesting introduction by Olin Downes. The many photographs by various hands are no less than superb. They admirably connect the songs with the life out of which they sprang and in which they were collected.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The One Basis of Freedom and Peace

The Christian Has Wings, by W. E. Sangster. Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.50.

THE UNUSUAL TITLE of this brief but inspiring book was suggested by a homely incident in the life of the author, pastor of the Central Hall, Westminster, London. Taking his young dog for a walk between air raids, Dr. Sangster noted how it tried to catch the pigeons in the park, but they remained completely unconcerned, flying swiftly out of reach only when the dog had all but touched them. Even so, the writer argues, "The Christian has wings. He can fly from the troubles of earth to the breast of his God."

Stressing constantly this spiritual refuge in the midst of the strain and stress of war, Dr. Sangster, who for months has been living and serving in a public air raid shelter, sets himself in this book the task of examining the war aims announced by leading statesmen in the different allied countries.

Commencing with President Roosevelt's reference to the necessity of a "new order" in the world of tomorrow, the author argues that "new-made men are the prime need of the new world order"—men who are prepared to transform "the existing order under God's direction and according to God's plan."

* * *

Turning to Premier Winston Churchill's assertion that we are fighting for security, Dr. Sangster reminds his readers of how such proverbial phrases as "'Safe as houses,' 'Safe at the Bank of England,' 'Safe as St. Paul's,'" are now completely outmoded as a result of recent events in London, and he draws the inescapable conclusion that permanent security can be sought and found only in spiritual things, and not in material possessions. Thus the true Christian, upheld by this indestructible sense of spiritual security, "recalls the poise of the early Christians in other ages and copies it—not in slavish imitation, but by willing reception of the same divine gift."

Premier Mackenzie King is quoted as setting forth the preservation of freedom and democracy as the chief end and aim of the allied nations; but democracy as such, the writer argues, is no panacea. As a system it often seems slow and cumbersome when faced with the tactics of totalitarian regimentation; but the true basis of democracy and, indeed, "the supreme thing with every scheme is the character and spiritual quality of the men who are working it."

So again we are brought back to the necessity of a spiritual and Christian foundation for the establishment of a satisfactory world order. Dr. Sangster contends that if totalitarian principles prevail in the present contest "the cause of true religion will inevitably be set back." On the other hand, if victory comes to the democracies, "the opportunity to establish spiritual things will be within our grasp," but this opportunity must needs be accepted and improved.

* * *

In succeeding chapters, the author examines such aims as justice and progress, freedom and peace, decency and life; and all are seen to be of value only in so far as they are considered from a spiritual standpoint. Freedom is of permanent value only when it is seen as enslavement to an ideal, whether in art or music, in religion or in government—peace is not in the last analysis a matter of treaties, "inward peace is not made with Germany: it is made with ourselves and the world, and ultimately with God." Decency is viewed as a pitifully inadequate ideal; while even "life" is often misconstrued. "Life in its fullness," the writer affirms, "is found only in fellowship with Jesus Christ."

The book is well written, and the vivid topical illustrations which it contains enhance Dr. Sangster's revealing analysis of certain basic principles which are at stake in the present world conflict.

T. L. L.

Dockyarders Under Fire

London Pride, by Phyllis Bottome. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.

MISS BOTTOME'S vivid tale about a London family of the dockyard district is grim stuff, not only because it deals throughout with air raid experiences, but also because the experiences described are chiefly those of children. The children, toughened by hard knocks and a subsistence level of daily life, have remained with their families in London, to face the music, while more fortunate youngsters have been evacuated to country places of "safety."

In handling the emotional arguments of both parents and children over the subject of evacuation, Miss Bottome is at her best. The mother, Mrs. Barton, sturdy, unsentimental charwoman, is torn, every time the subject comes up, between accompanying the youngest of her brood to the country and remaining with her husband and the elder children, not too strong of character, in a slum environment. The adventures of her favorite child, who stays with her, 7-year-old Ben, and Em'ly, a 9-year-old neighbor, who, by slipping away from the shelters during raids, manage to perpetrate some incredible jobs of looting in burning stores, do not convince.

* * *

The settings and circumstances one can believe. The characterization of Mrs. Barton rings true, but Ben and Em'ly follow too consistent a pattern of juvenile criminality to seem like flesh and blood. Em'ly particularly is hard to take. Actual experience with children, even those hardened little wretches of thieving families in the East End, shows their reactions to be entirely unpredictable. Em'ly seems to us to suggest a psychologist's notion of a young Chicago gangster, whose every thought and deed follow an evil diagram with arrows pointing an undeviating, direct route.

The children's language is unfortunately true to life, as foster parents all over the British Isles have been discovering. Miss Bottome's violence, however, betrays her into exaggerations which mar the simplicity of her narrative and introduce here and there passages which should have been more thoughtfully edited. East End children learn to write in school. They may misspell words, but they are not capable of writing letters with carefully designed mistakes dictated by phonetics, such as their historian would use.

* * *

The children's reactions are obviously an echo of those of the adults. The calm behavior of the matron and nurses during the bombardment of a hospital had its reassuring effect on the children. From all parts of war-stricken Europe one learns the same thing. Child refugees from Germany, from Spain, from France and Belgium, have followed the brave example of their parents and shown that marvelous courage to which mankind can rise in an emergency. Some one should make this book enforced reading for Hitler.

P. P. S.

The World of Poetry

AFTER SIX YEARS comes another volume of poems, his seventh, by Robert Frost (New York: Holt. $2). "A Witness Tree" is a slender book. It need not have been signed. The voice is familiar and unique. The lyrics do not tumble in a rush. They creep up on the reader quietly, like some New England farmer's philosophy.

Starting to do a critique of the work of Mr. Frost is like starting to criticize a field of daisies. We don't. We just say thank you. We marvel, too, as we read, how that "simply talking" quality can sound so natural, when it is actually the most finished and artistic form. It is the craftsman's subtlety, of course, that gives the simplicity its magic and its charm.

The new volume does not deal with war topics, except indirectly, as in "November," which reads:

We saw leaves go to glory.
Then almost migratory
Go part way down the lane,
And then to end the story
Get beaten down and pasted
In one wild day of rain.
We heard "'Tis over" roaring.
A year of leaves was wasted.
Oh, we make a boast of storing,
Of saving and of keeping,
But only by ignoring
The waste of moments sleeping,
The waste of pleasure weeping,
By denying and ignoring
The waste of nations warring.

We are always impressed by the gentleness of Mr. Frost, the gentle way he says the thing that is strong. He does not, when he has a grievance, indulge in poetic storming any more than he shouts in his moods of ecstasy. There are in the new volume a few quiet satires such as "A Question":

A voice said, "Look me in the stars
And tell me truly, men of earth,
If all the soul-and-body scars
Were not too much to pay for birth."

PEARL STRACHAN

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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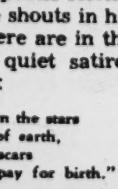

A Sane Discussion of the Problem of Anti-Semitism

Jews in a Gentile World, by Isacque Graeber, Steuart Henderson Britt and Others. New York: Macmillan. $4.

ANYONE who now asks, "What can I do to help win the war?" will one day be asking, "What can I do to help win the peace?" The answer is implicit in books like "Jews in a Gentile World." Obviously, one of the first responsibilities of the individual is to overcome his own prejudices through seeking understanding of the problems whose solutions they obstruct. This book, the product of 18 scholarly writers on racial, social, economic, psychological, and historical factors in Gentile-Jewish relations, is a notable contribution to the literature on this subject. It is hard to see how anyone could study this volume without finding his point of view altered in some respects for the better, even though he might not accept every thesis here put forward.

In a particularly stimulating introduction to the more specialized sections that follow, Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University concludes that anti-Semitism is rooted in that "spiritual decadence of Western society" which finds current expression in ruthless dictatorships. Professor Friedrich says anti-Semitism is the "core of an attack against: (1) democracy, (2) Christianity, (3) the idea of right and wrong, law and ethics, (4) civilization in any form. This does not seem too broad a statement when we consider that in its modern form anti-Semitism is racial rather than, as in medieval times, religious. The racial aspect of anti-Semitism implies the setting up of a new "supreme value" over all other considerations. This value is "blood," to which the Nazis have attached a mystical concept. In so doing they have relegated to a secondary place all ethical conceptions on which world civilization has been built. "Blood" is held by anti-Semites to elevate an entire nation to that plain which Nietzsche describes as "beyond good and evil."

* * *

This volume is far from being a mere apology for the Jews. It examines Jewish attitudes which have resulted in barriers between that race and the races among whom Jews have moved—for example, the provincialism of a religion in which the Jew dedicates himself to "a God different from and, in his view, superior to the gods worshipped by all other people." As Prof. J. O. Hertzler of the University of Nebraska points out in his article on "The Sociology of anti-Semitism through History," the fact of the provincial spirit of Judaism "must be particularly stressed. It has always deliberately repelled instead of invited outsiders."

Other charges against the Jews, such as radicalism and ruthlessness in business, are studied here against the perspective of great social and economic forces which have produced radicalism and commercial ruthlessness in many other peoples besides the Jews.

Miriam Beard, in her article on "Anti-Semitism—Product of Economic Myths," declares that no matter how good a history of the Jews may be, it will produce "a false impression unless correlated with the history of the rest of humanity. Peculiar as the position of the Jews has been in many respects, it was never so different from that of businessmen as a whole. . . . When the long shadow of the Rothschild family was thrown across the opening nineteenth century, most people thought of this power as unprecedented; they could explain it only by supposing that the Jews possessed an uncanny genius for finance and a curious lack of patriotism. It was the nationalism of the nineteenth century that attacked this internationalism. Quite forgotten were the Quakers and Huguenots, who had exhibited the very same traits, or the 'Aryan' Dutch, accused in the seventeenth century of ignoring national boundaries and interests in pursuit of gain."

* * *

One of the most useful reminders in this book occurs in Prof. Raymond Kennedy's article on "The Position and Future of the Jews in America." This writer notes that the Jewish question today is linked with the much wider issues now being contested between the forces of oppression and those of liberty. The reader can supply from memory numerous illustrations of Dr. Kennedy's statement that the German Nazis "habitually make reference to the Jewish question in their diatribes against democracy." Just as they attacked Communism to camouflage their more subtle attack on democracy, which they stated was the breeding ground of Communism, so the Nazis have always identified democracy with what they call the Jewish menace. Today, we may well question whether Hitler could have risen to power in Germany without the aid of the propaganda directed against the Jews as Germany's internal enemy when it was still impolitic to talk about Germany's external "enemies."

In a world in which peace is to be made secure there can be no place for such prejudices and hatreds as have permitted demagogues to acquire the power to plunge all the civilized world into global war.

C. W. M.

Reich and Britain—A Contrast

Hitler's Reich and Churchill's Britain: A Conversation Between Stephen Laird and Walter Graebner. London: B. T. Batsford. 6s. New York: Morrow. $1.50.

THIS BOOK is the result of the "swapping of impressions and experiences" by two correspondents of the magazine Time. Stephen Laird was in Berlin from the fall of 1940 to June, 1941. Walter Graebner has represented the periodical in London for the last three years. Here they have attempted, by means of an informal question and answer chat, to satisfy the desire of British and Americans to know what has been happening in Germany since real foreign reporting ceased there.

The experiences of this reviewer as a correspondent in Berlin for six years confirm many of Laird's conclusions, the outstanding difference being that the war has intensified the restrictions and shortages which had already begun at the moment when Hitler and his militarist associates decided that "peace was but another name for war until preparations were ready."

There was the apathy of the general public, the inescapable control of organization over the individual, however small, the bewilderment and despair of youth developed into arrogance beyond normal controls, the lowering of the standards of life, the longing for economic security, the emptiness of the press, the luxury of the few exceptionally wealthy industrialists and party Bonzos, and the strength of the varying powers behind the scene, etc. Little has changed. The exigencies of war have simply caused the straitjacket to be laced tighter and tighter.

Laird's opinions about the results of RAF bombings of Germany suggest that their effects have certainly not been such as to upset German morale unduly. In fact, it is the old conclusion that, once the element of fear has disappeared, the effect of bombing from the air is indecisive. He also maintains that the Germans have been quite successful in preventing accurate RAF bombing, through the building of a large "fake Berlin" and deliberate starting of chimney fires to tempt enemy bombers to release their bombs.

Graebner paints a picture of the British electorate as docile and ready to support any Prime Minister "as long as he does nothing that is too shocking." He declares that the British would probably have accepted the Chamberlain regime for many months longer were it not for the protests of the press.

The final chapter, on how the German people accept the conditions which now prevail among them, must awaken in the reader uneasy thoughts as to how any lasting peace can be made, and how the cynical apathy of German youth is going to be turned into a new idealism. Yet the fact that so many of them are weary of the life they have led for the past few years and realize that it can lead nowhere may have effects which bode ill for Hitler, especially after what has happened on the Russian front in the past few weeks.

E. W.

'Indian Question' Trailed

Uncle Sam's Stepchildren, by Loring Benson Priest. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press. $3.75.

BEFORE the American Revolution, colonists placated Indian tribes and sought their valuable trade; from that time until the Civil War, the citizens of the Republic were chiefly concerned with removing them from their fertile lands and thrusting them across the Mississippi.

The ensuing period, from 1865 to 1887, in which serious attempts were made to solve the "Indian Question," forms the subject of a valuable story by the Rutgers University professor, Loring Benson Priest. The time was one of groping experimentation, complicated by the hostility of Westerners anxious to retain their hair and their horses, by the misguided enthusiasm of Easterners who had never heard the swish of an arrow, by corruption and ineptness of many appointed guardians of the Indian, by hostile outbreaks, and by illegal entry of land-hungry whites on reservations. But the greatest drawback has always been sudden and unreasoning changes in policy and personnel. Probably almost any system, persistently followed, would have solved most of the difficulties by this date.

In 1865, it was generally assumed that the tribes would be left largely to their own devices in two principal concentrations—what is now Oklahoma, and the Montana-Dakota region of the North. But they rendered travel dangerous, and prevented the settlement of the Great Plains, now discovered to be habitable. Concentration was opposed by would-be settlers, as a drawback to exploitation of the public domain; and by Easterners, because it rendered civilizing the Indian well nigh impossible. In 1868, President Grant inaugurated his "peace policy," choosing agents nominated by various religious denominations. The experiment was not strikingly successful.

Not until the 1870's was a serious effort made at Indian education; as late as 1880 only one child in 12 was being instructed. In 1871, the treaty system was abolished, putting an end to the anomaly of autonomous nations existing within the United States. Within a few years sentiment had crystallized in favor of breaking up the reservations and opening surplus land to white settlement. This was accomplished by the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887, providing for individual allotment of land, which could not be alienated for a period of years, usually 25.

In spite of safeguards, terrific abuses developed; and the net result has been a wofully small number of Indians who are full-fledged, responsible citizens, and a wofully large number cheated of their inheritance and left destitute. In 1934, the Roosevelt Administration in effect repudiated the system, operative for 50 years, in favor of increased segregation for most of the tribes, consolidation and enlargement of tribal lands, and the removal of restrictions on the preservation and development of native cultural assets.

Dr. Priest follows the history of each of these experiments, from 1865 to 1887, in separate chapters, covering the ground with great thoroughness and bolstering his statements with a formidable array of citations. The book is slow-going, not likely to appeal to the general reader. It should, however, prove the final authority on the period, and an invaluable source book.

K. C. K.

A New Englander Looks Back

Recollections of an Old-Fashioned New Englander, by Frederick W. Dallinger. New York: Round Table Press. $2.

ONE OF THE LAST civic personages that would be expected to settle down into an appointive position where he could no longer carry on reforms, popular or unpopular, is Frederick W. Dallinger, born, bred, and politically disciplined by the voters of the Bay State. From youth to maturity he maintained his fight against the rings and rackets of office, and he would hardly be supposed to want to withdraw at last, retiring to a bench where he sits as arbiter of appeals involving tariffs and revenues. In student days at Harvard, during a legislative period in Massachusetts, and through terms in the United States Congress, he kept the battle going for honesty and integrity in government and business, and at last gave it up for a judgeship in the United States Customs Court in New York.

Not that there is anything extraordinary in the shift from maker of laws to interpreter of them; but the change from being high in one's country's notice to becoming something like a forgotten man, to be elevated, we might say, to obscurity by Presidential nomination, must be a change indeed. Mere renown, however, hardly seems to be what Mr. Dallinger has lived for. Public righteousness, really, is the thing he has gone after; and in that light, he has only reached a goal that he aimed for all along.

The volume stands truly a memory record, backed up, to be sure, by footnote references, yet unhampered by trappings of documentary research. It is no compilation representing laborious burrowings of secretaries and literary assistants. It confesses outright to the writer's prejudices and biases; or better say, perhaps, his convictions. He is a man of law, believing in the check and balance idea of government, leaning to the judicial rather than to the administrative emphasis, and favoring small units of rule in which citizens directly participate, rather than large aggregations of power over which dictatorship tends to preside.

W. P. T.

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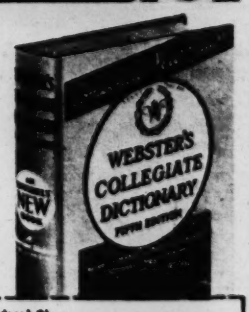

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. . Food Is a Weapon

(Continued from Page 5)

efficient methods of land and household management and it has taught them how to produce in sufficient quantities for their well-being. Its group medical care program has brought doctors to farm homes, often to homes where formerly children were born unattended. Through its tenant-purchase program, Farm Security Administration has made the dream of home ownership a reality for thousands of Americans, and its low-cost housing projects have spotted our widespread rural slums with attractive modern dwellings. By harking back to the principles of co-operation on which American agriculture was founded, it has transformed hundreds of unproductive farms into efficient food factories. Farmers in Alabama who purchase tractors and pure-bred sires co-operatively, farm wives in Illinois using collectively a pressure cooker to can vegetables for winter use, are but following in the footsteps of their ancestors who were able to carve a nation out of the wilderness with their barn raisings, harvestings, and husking bees.

Today, in spite of its achievements, Farm Security is threatened with abolition on two charges: one, that with war industries absorbing our rural unemployed "relief" measures such as our farm programs are no longer necessary; the other, that the operation of Farm Security has been both wasteful and inefficient.

Both charges can be refuted with facts and figures.

Recent hearings of the Tolan Committee (House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration) have stressed the fact that absorption of our rural poor into war industries has been much slower than anticipated. In spite of the defense program, standard rural rehabilitation loans made by Farm Security in 1941 totaled approximately the same as those made the year before. Figures released by the Agricultural Marketing Service before Jan. 1, 1942, show that in the previous year the total of 9,000,000 unpaid family workers in the United States was reduced by only 268,000.

* * *

Rather than making substantial inroads into rural poverty, the war effort has actually speeded up economic forces that for long have operated against the low-income farmer, testimony at the Committee's hearings showed. Mechanization and commercialization are on the increase with the rise in the price of farm commodities. In the South and Middle West, the number of farms is shrinking alarmingly. The little man is being plowed under. Big operators are buying up thousands of acres, tearing down farm buildings, and substituting mechanized day-labor for the tenants they displace. By March, 1942, 10,000 farm families in four Middle Western states had been "tractored off," it was estimated. Further upheaval is being precipitated by the Government's buying or leasing farm lands for army camps and munitions plants. Fourteen thousand families have been uprooted thus far and thousands more will be added to their number this year.

The Farm Security Administration has given many little farmers financial aid to continue operations, it has cared for displaced tenants, their stock and equipment, and has helped many of them to relocate. Limited funds, however, have kept it from serving its highest usefulness. Only one out of every 35 Iowa farmers who applied for a farm-purchase loan could it assist. Of the 476 such loans made in the State, not one of them was behind in interest, taxes, or amortization payments in July, 1941, according to this witness.

* * *

As to the charge of extravagance: the total cost of Farm Security Administration aid per family per year is approximately $75. Work relief for the same period costs from $350 to $850 per family, depending upon locality. Under Farm Security's rehabilitation program, a man is encouraged to slough off inefficient farming practices and to build up, not only his stock and equipment, but the land he works and the health of his family.

In the present crisis, when from the farm must come the fuel for our fight for freedom, Farm Security is assuming increasing responsibilities. With the knowledge that wasted land and unproductive farmers mean for agriculture what idle men and idle machines mean for industry, the agency puts more and more emphasis on raising both men and land to their highest efficiency.

* * *

To this end, FSA clients everywhere are translating the slogans: "Fifty More Chickens," "Two More Cows," "One More Brood Sow," into tangible results. In a depressed Southern region marginal farmers last year produced 1,400,000 pounds of fryers for marketing through local associations; 1,000,000 pounds of fowl for sale on local markets; and 24,000 chickens to be killed, dressed, and stored for future sale. In a Nebraska County, 22 Farm Security Administration families, working co-operatively, built up in little over a year a herd of 26 dairy cattle, each cow producing to capacity and swelling the nation's milk supply. Multiply these random examples by the hundreds of thousands of FSA clients for an estimate of the potentialities inherent in America's low-income farmers.

As priorities cut down the manufacture of farm machinery, Farm Security Administration intensifies its drive for the co-operative use of farm tools; in the face of our rubber shortage, the agency has guaranteed to furnish transportation to America's several million agricultural workers if their flivver fleets should be immobilized. In 1941, mobile camps operated by the Farm Security Administration on the west coast were instrumental in preventing acute local shortages.

* * *

If food will win the war for the democracies, it will also write the peace. After victory, when the starving nations of the world cry out to be fed, American bread can outweigh all the battleships, planes, and cannon left in determining the shape of the future. When our own munitions plants are shut down and millions of unemployed workers again seek the land, agriculture must be ready to receive them, or we shall have a repetition of the desperation and hopeless vagabondage of the thirties. Farm Security during the last decade kept the outmigration of the indigent in farm areas from becoming a mass flight. After the war, unless such an agency is there to safeguard democracy by giving financial assistance and technical guidance to returning workers anxious to resettle, they will turn to whomever offers leadership.

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. . Chameleon

(Continued from Page 6)

in various circumstances. He must appreciate the laws of scale, perspective, pattern, tone, and color which define and limit the power of those eyes to read the story the soldier and the formation write on the face of the landscape.

The men who set themselves to acquire and disseminate this varied knowledge are recruited from many walks of life. One, I know, is a world-famed professional illusionist. Others are artists, schoolteachers, dress designers, botanists, zoologists, theatrical and movie producers, architects, picture restorers, and so forth.

The Camouflage Development and Training Center for them was started up in 1940 and since then the camouflage potentialities of the British Army have increased a hundredfold. Special courses have been instituted for commanding officers. The craft of rendering military objectives invisible as such has advanced so far, even in Britain, that the current joke, when I visited the Army's Training Center, concerned an alleged request by the local citizens to have the establishment removed, since it is so difficult these days to find the Town Hall.

Waging War on Waste

PRODIGAL, proverbial waste is gone from the American hotel and restaurant. That lavish distribution of surplus linen, matches, soap, ice water, pats of butter, shoe polishers and stationery is becoming a memory of the peaceful past. War economies are curtailing that bestowal of such commodities which caused the European visitor to gasp in astonishment, and would have shocked the proprietor of the French family hotel.

"Save for Uncle Sam" is the motto on the printed sheets of instructions issued to every class of hotel employee, and economies begin on the callers who step in from the street just to use the hotel's pen and ink and letter paper. Attendants asked for a substantial amount of stationery now inquire whether a person is registered in the hotel and offer, in the event that he is, to deliver the paper and envelopes to his room.

Measures for economy, if the printed forms mean anything, are going to serve a double purpose, for hotel managers have seized the opportunity to incorporate little side speeches which should encourage improved service all round. They can now say with reinforced authority to the bellboys, "Handle baggage with care as a protection to your uniform, elevator walls, corridor walls, and especially corners." Porters are also requested to keep their uniforms in good condition, and their rubber heels (for the good of the carpets), and to be sure that their shoelaces are tight.

Housemen are told to guard against waste of light, heat, and water, to care for their brooms, pails, chamois skins, and squeegees. At the same time, they are reminded to leave guests' papers and personal belongings undisturbed, and to do their work quietly. Clerical workers are asked to be sparing with rubber bands, metal clips, pen points, typewriter ribbons, and other office equipment. They are encouraged to walk upstairs and down, for one or two flights, rather than impose unnecessary wear and tear on the elevator.

The opportunity is not overlooked to impress upon telephone operators the fact that "cheerfulness is always an asset" and sets a good example for helpful service. Holding pillows in the teeth while pulling on the cases is definitely discouraged. Chambermaids are informed that "American mills are working night and day to weave fabrics that make it possible for you to serve guests"; that cotton, wool, and rayon are day by day becoming more essential for defense.

* * *

It has been estimated in the past that hotel and restaurant waste in the United States sent $1,000,000 a day down the sewer, into the air, and out of the back door. Many of the economies now being insisted upon can be applied to the ordinary dwelling. Hotel engineers are urged to supply the right heat for comfort without overheating, to salvage all waste paper, scrap metal, and other materials, to clean boiler tubes regularly, keep gas burners properly adjusted, weather stripping in repair, window frames caulked, and sash cords in place.

Kitchen economies in hotels and restaurants are manifold, including the highly scientific exploiting of vitamins, at times even to the point of sacrificing, one suspects, the spice and flavor; the rejuvenating of lettuce leaves and celery stalks; the sharpening of knives for more efficient carving; and learning "to scoop ice cream from around the edge of the can so that nothing is wasted." Soda fountain clerks are urged up on their toes and instructed not to cut too much fruit in advance, and never to put an egg into a beverage without first testing it for freshness.

Neat little cards to be hung in guest rooms ask the occupants to co-operate by turning off electric lights not needed, and to save fuel by shutting off radiators on leaving rooms.

Yet today every comfort still prevails for the hotel guest, and while he is asked, for example, if he would like extra butter, before he receives it; and sugar is measured out according to his needs rather than left in quantity on a dining room table, he is furnished with everything he needs. He may have all the soap he desires. The scraps left over are usually collected and used in washing walls and floors.

* * *

If he indulges a whimsical practice of writing poems or calculating his income tax, in pencil, on a tablecloth, it is the restaurant waiter's duty to provide him with a pad of paper—a small one, of course. He is not encouraged to order more food than he can dispose of. If he asks for a "chef's salad" with his dinner, it will be served, but not otherwise. He will receive ice water, but not in great excess of his needs, for that is "water plus the added cost of freezing."

The printed instructions for counter lunch service have apparently not reached all points of operation, at the time of writing, for in addition to the injunction to "control portions accurately," which seems to us an unnecessary bit of advice, we note the command: "Do not place thumb on service part of plate," and, "Work with the minimum amount of noise. Do not bang dishes, yell orders, or work with so much haste that a great deal of noise results."

If all the behests regarding service, accompanying the rules for economy in hotels and restaurants, fall on fruitful ground, eating and sleeping out promise to become two of America's large compensations in time of war.

PEARL P. STRACHAN

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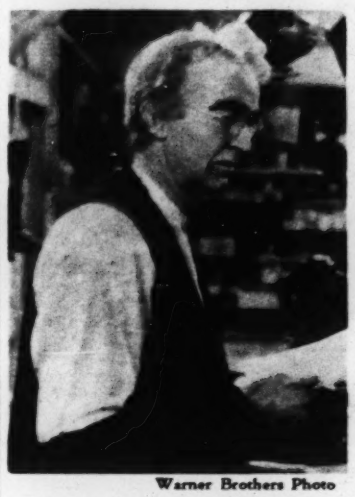
. . Grandfather's Country Store

(Continued from Page 4)

bed, for a bit of gossip or to settle the world's and their neighbors' affairs—young and old, lawyer, doctor, town bum, politician, swapping yarns and ideas. The old ones stood around and talked, but the young ones settled many a local social problem around that stove; and sometimes the law was taken into private hands.

Joe Johnson was a wife beater, once too often. The older men discussed it: maybe Joe's wife wasn't all she should be, but no man had a right to beat his wife; and her having a baby every year. The younger ones are restless, finally were on their feet growling that it was time Joe Johnson was taught a lesson. My grandfather, a silent man, nodded toward some long buggy whips hanging from the ceiling. Silently the boys took the whips and left. There was no more wife beating in that town.

On the eve of the biggest wedding the town had ever seen, the usual group of men stood around the stove recounting the usual gossip. A stranger came in and joined them. For sociability's sake, Hank Miles started to draw him in.



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MAIL TO SHOESTRINGS

Walter Brennan as the Country Storekeeper in "Sergeant York"

"Big wedding in town tomorrow." The stranger said, "That so?" "Yep," Hank went on, "Robert Wilcox of Hornell marrying Ethel Smith. He thinks he's marrying money, and she thinks she's marrying money. And the joke of it is neither one of 'em has any." When Hank met the bridegroom next day he realized that that joke had been on him.

If a new doctor wished to locate in town, he wrote my grandfather first. If someone wanted information about a man's credit, or reputation, he wrote to my grandfather. That round stove was in many ways the real hub of the community.

My grandfather must have built well, for though chain stores have come and gone on each side of it, Fenner's Store is still doing business. The molasses comes in tins now; and customers are more likely to ask for gasoline from the pump out front than for kerosene from the barrel out back. Instead of the sociable round stove, there's a furnace in the cellar. No one stands around that of an evening. And no longer do folks know it's time to go to bed by the store's lights blinking out, for it closes at 6. Most folks are off to the nearest movie, anyway. I wonder if they find it as much fun?

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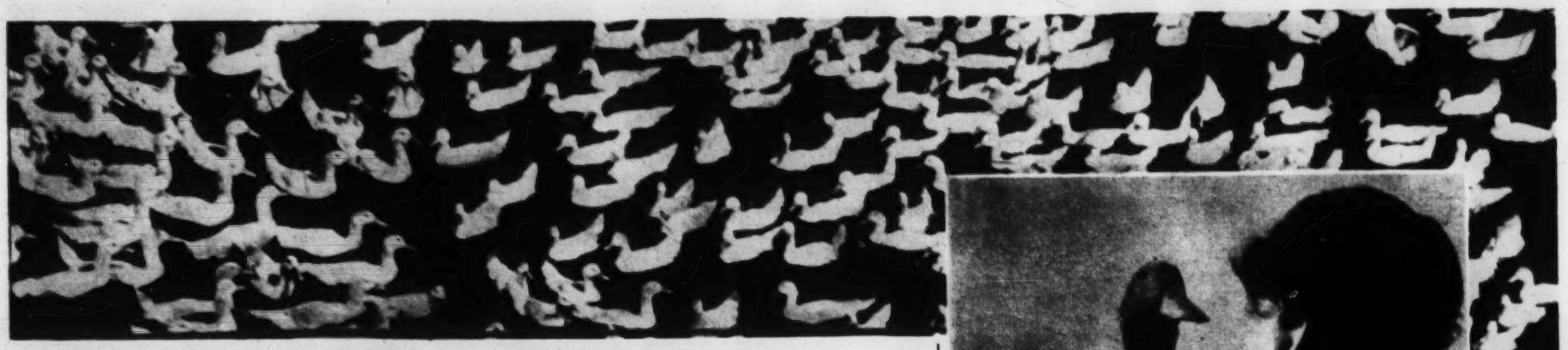

Six Million Ducklings

THE DUCK FLEET'S IN! From now until November thousands of trucks will arrive every morning at the railroad piers and wholesale markets in Lower Manhattan from the world-famed duck ranches on Long Island. Each day freshly-plucked ducklings, bedded down carefully in barrels of ice for the New York market, or quick-frozen in boxes of 12 for the rest of the United States, will be shipped from 25 miles of farms each producing thirty thousand to a quarter million White Pekins annually.

By Thanksgiving six million ducklings, averaging the $1.00 a head which makes them Long Island's most important crop, will turn up roasted or braised with apple sauce or pan-fried apples on America's tables.

Before the outbreak of the War, these aristocrats—descendants from a royal strain imported from the Imperial aviaries in Peking, China—had a market that extended nearly around the globe. Today, with the army and navy requiring huge supplies of all kinds of meat, Long Island's duck crop, worth from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 annually, will be an even more important factor in the domestic market. One freezing plant, located at Riverhead, L. I., for example, provides deliveries of 5,000 dressed fowls a day, quick-frozen in two and a half hours, and available the year round. Ducks from approximately 90 farms, found on every available creek and inlet between The Moriches and Westhampton, insure a steady supply to similar quick-freezing plants.

* * *

By mutual agreement duck growers, organized since 1915 into the "Farmers Commission House," with headquarters near shipping terminals in New York City (403 W. 14 St.) inaugurate the season on a pre-arranged April date (April 10, 1942). They also cease selling fresh ducklings on an agreed day, usually mid-November. The four rest months which follow not only afford an opportunity of selling the quick-frozen surplus summer stock, but give growers a chance to build up the low winter egg supply, and to avoid trying to raise the delicate young ducklings in freezing weather.

An average "small" farmer may raise 35,000 ducks in a season, assisted only by his family. Other farmers are able to turn out 200,000 with the help of 15 hired hands and extra pickers when needed. Ducks for the extensive "kosher" trade are sold alive. A duck begins to be a commercial product when the egg is set in an incubator during the late mid-winter days. It stays there for four weeks, emerges as a fussy, yellow mite which in 11 weeks turns into a husky, sleek, white creature of five to six pounds weight.

* * *

Long Island ducks are picked on the farms and reach the New York market within 24 hours. Feathers go to bedding factories at a later date. Fifteen drakes to 100 ducks is the average, with each breeder in her season, from December to July, producing approximately 125 eggs.

Breeder ducks give way to incubator cellars which hold as high as 60,000 eggs at one time. Hot houses, where warmth is controlled during the ten-day period when the duckling is getting accustomed to normal outdoor temperatures, are succeeded by four weeks in open air pens. By the time the ducklings are six weeks old, when their yellow down begins to turn into white feathers, they are ready for the sandy-bottom creeks. These make Long Island an ideal duck-raising area, with its mild climate and plenty of swimming in water cleaned and replaced by twice-daily tides.

A special diet is acclaimed by the farmers as one reason for the distinctive flavor of these fowl. For 70 years they have been the backbone of an industry described by one old-time farmer as providing enough ducklings annually "to stretch from Times Square to Kansas City."

* * *

When the Pekin duck—imported by James E. Palmer in 1873—displaced the wild breed, native to Long Island, the village of Speonk became the duck capital of the world. When artificial incubation doubled or tripled farmers' output when it was begun in 1895, Great South Bay, Hampton Bays, Westhampton, Eastport, Brookhaven, Aquebogue, Riverhead, Calverton and the several Moriches joined in extending the market. Duck-growers look forward to post-war trade which will again send their product around the earth. Meanwhile, this year's duckling will arrive in most American kitchens, graded, sealed in waxed paper, and furnished with yellow tags bearing the farmers' trade mark, on the wings. "Giblets" are packed inside the cleaned birds, along with brief directions for preparation and recipes easy as "duck soup" to the initiate.

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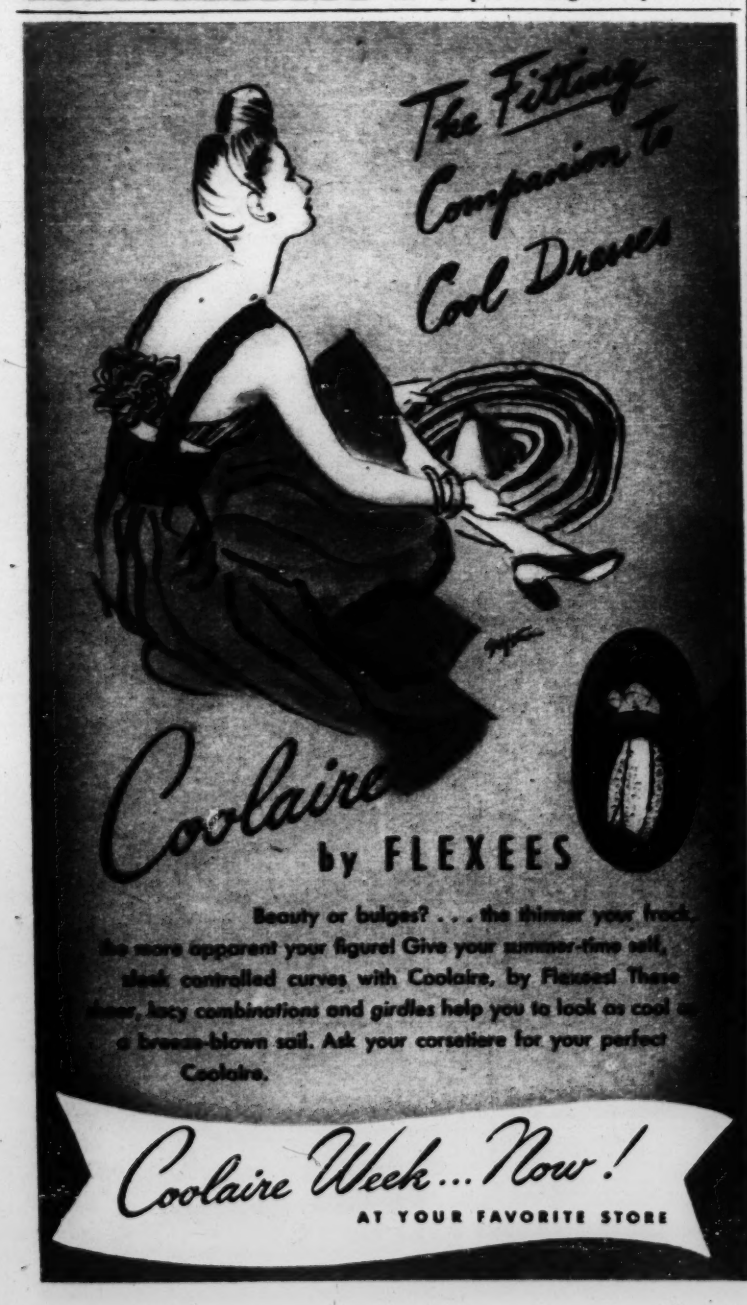
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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

The Woodlanders . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

In writing about Thomas Hardy in your issue for April 4, Mr. Harold Hobson remarks:

> With "The Woodlanders" (1887) Hardy emerged as something more than just a prominent literary figure of the day. Why this recognition of him as the greatest contemporary novelist should have broken with the publication of "The Woodlanders" is not quite clear. For "The Woodlanders" was nowhere greeted as a masterpiece.

This statement is, I think, open to question. The "Saturday Review" at once announced that "The Woodlanders" contained some of the best writing that Hardy had ever done. The "Athenaeum" declared: "It should be read by all who can tell masterly work in fiction when they see it."

Robert Louis Stevenson was one who could tell such work. When he was preparing to sail from London on Monday, Aug. 22, 1887, leaving England for the last time, Edmund Gosse was on hand to see him off. Gosse long remembered that "the only book he seemed to wish to carry away with him was Mr. Hardy's beautiful romance, 'The Woodlanders,' which we had to scour London that Sunday afternoon to get hold of."

A few years before Alfred Austin became Poet Laureate, he sent a copy of his "Love's Widowhood" (1889) with a eulogistic inscription, "To the Author of 'The Woodlanders.'" Arnold Bennett once remarked: "If I had to name the finest English novel, I should undoubtedly choose 'The Woodlanders.'" Cyril Aldred's judgment is: "Of the Wessex novels, 'The Woodlanders' is, perhaps, the most balanced and satisfying work."

More recently, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has written: "'The Woodlanders' is, to my thinking, Hardy's loveliest, if not his strongest, book."

William Lyon Phelps thinks "The Woodlanders" is "the most beautiful and most noble of Hardy's novels." Samuel C. Chew calls it "the most tender of all Hardy's books." A. Edward Newton was even more emphatic in his praise. He called "The Woodlanders" "one of the best novels of the last century."

In Canada, George Herbert Clarke praised it as "a work in which Hardy's powers as a novelist may be studied to great advantage." And in Paris, Alfred Colling told French readers that some critics regarded "The Woodlanders" as the finest work of the Wessex author.

And, finally, on April 22, 1912, Hardy himself wrote: "'The Woodlanders' . . . I think I like . . . best of all."

What Mr. Hobson says "is not quite clear" seems clear enough —that "The Woodlanders" was quite commonly greeted as a masterpiece. CARL J. WEBER

Contributors . .

AS IF OBEYING the ancient prophet's injunction to man to go to the ant for instruction, directors of war effort have studied nature intensively in recent months as a means of increasing the efficiency of camouflage. R. Maillard Stead, one of the military specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, outlines the methods of training and practice used by the camouflage authorities in Britain.

Lucien Aigner, who provided the informative pictorial study of the harm that may be done by spreading war rumors, printed in the Magazine Section on April 4, gives us the benefit of his recent conversations with the noted violinist, Yehudi Menuhin, on the general subject of nurturing the talents of children.

Phyllis Fenner has gone back to the scenes of her country childhood to depict the varied services of the village storekeeper to his community.

John Harvey Tolan, lawyer and member of Congress from California, presents his views on the services of the Farm Security Administration as they have become increasingly manifest in recent months.

William H. Stringer is a member of the Monitor's Eastern News Bureau staff in New York.

Things to Come . .

Butte, Montana, is having another boom now that wartime demands for copper have risen heavily, even under priority restrictions. Edward B. Reynolds of Butte writes about it in an early issue. Henry Wei, a Chinese student now in the United States, has prepared for the Magazine Section an article to prove that Japan needed no instruction in the pressures and lightning attacks of modern warfare.

Never Defeated

When the State of Montana set up the first of its now nationally famous series of historical highway markers, many predicted that vandals would soon destroy the rustic signs. But to date only one marker has been badly damaged, and that was the one which was placed on the Blackfeet Indian reservation, near the Canadian border. Shortly after the marker was put in place, a highway patrolman drove up one day to discover that the marker had been almost hacked to pieces with axes. There were scores of bullet holes through the portion of the marker bearing the legend.

Investigation revealed that the destruction had been the work of members of the Blackfeet tribe. The vandals were named, but the sheriff was not notified. Instead, highway officials called a council of elder Blackfeet tribesmen.

After a good deal of talking on irrelevant subjects, the matter of the destroyed highway marker was brought up. Yes, the elders knew the marker had been wrecked, and they intimated that if that same marker were rebuilt it would be pulled down again. Why? Because it carried a statement that was not true, that was a reflection on Blackfeet men. The legend on the marker related that on one occasion the Blackfeet warriors had been defeated in battle by a certain Canadian tribe. This was not true, said the Blackfeet elders, for Blackfeet braves had never been defeated in battle by any other tribe. The marker was replaced, with the part about the Blackfeet defeat deleted, and now it is guarded carefully by the Blackfeet people.

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